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Investors Scramble to Catch Global Stock Rally

By Tom Redburn
International Herald Tribune

Stock markets around the globe charged ahead again Wednesday, and Wall Street's Dow Jones industrial average pierced the 3,000 barrier before retreating to end virtually unchanged.

Even as skepticism about the staying power of the recent rally grew, investors poured money into shares as much out of a simple fear of missing the bus as out of any firm conviction that allied victory in the Gulf war promises better economic times just around the corner.

Markets made gains almost everywhere, but generally closed off their daily peaks.

In London, the stock market advanced sharply into second territory but then fell back somewhat in late trading. The FT-SE 100 index closed 39.8 points higher, at 2,549.9.

Since mid-January, the London index has risen a

stunning 20 percent as investors drew encouragement from the revival of the U.S. market and hopes for lower British interest rates.

"Everybody is following Wall Street's lead even though nothing has really changed," said Brendan Brown, chief economist for Mitsubishi Finance International in London. "I'm afraid the market is getting ahead of itself."

In Washington, the Federal Reserve chairman, Alan Greenspan, hinted that he might not continue to drive down U.S. interest rates because of signs that the recession in the United States was likely to end soon.

"On balance," he told the House Ways and Means Committee in his first public statement since the end of the war, "the scales appear to tip slightly in favor of suggesting that the current downturn might well prove milder than most of the recessions of the past 40 years."

Mr. Greenspan's comments, although carefully

hedged to provide him room to resume easing the central bank's credit reins if the economy fails to recover as expected, were more optimistic than those he delivered to Congress two weeks ago.

"Certainly, the successful end to the hostilities in the Gulf has removed a troublesome uncertainty and should provide some lift to consumer and business confidence," he said.

Although helping to buoy optimism that the U.S. economy will soon bottom out, Mr. Greenspan's hints on interest rates introduced a new sense of caution among investors, and profit-takers emerged on several bourses to trim gains. The bond market, which rises on expectations of bad economic tidings, fell back after Mr. Greenspan's testimony.

The worldwide advance Wednesday was sparked by the sharp 58-point rise Tuesday in the Dow Jones industrial average on Wall Street.

The rally got underway first in Tokyo, where the

Nikkei index added 1.81 percent, before moving to Europe, where gains continued to be made in Frankfurt, Paris and London.

"People are asking what on earth is going on in New York," Harald Breitenbach of Dresdner Bank told Reuters. "Although there is potential in Germany in the longer term, I expect the market to consolidate. I do not feel too confident about these prices."

Analysts said the bull market took off early this year as investors began to search for an excuse to put to work the large quantities of cash they began accumulating after Iraq's invasion of Kuwait.

Wall Street, like many other stock exchanges, touched bottom in mid-October and then rallied strongly as the allied forces launched their air offensive against Iraq in mid-January, at the same time that the Federal Reserve moved aggressively to counter the

See DOW, Page 14

Egypt and Syria To Lead Arab Peacekeeping Force in Gulf

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DAMASCUS — Eight Arab nations in the U.S.-led alliance against Iraq agreed on Wednesday to form a peacekeeping force to maintain postwar security in the Gulf.

A statement issued after a two-day meeting in Damascus by the foreign ministers of Syria, Egypt and the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council said the force would consist mainly of Syrian and Egyptian troops.

"The presence of Egyptian and Syrian forces on Saudi territories and other Arab countries in the Gulf represents a nucleus for an Arab peace force which would guarantee security and peace of the Arab countries in the Gulf region," the statement said.

The Gulf council states — Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates — have great oil wealth, but Iraq's invasion of Kuwait showed them to be militarily vulnerable.

Egypt and Syria have more formidable military forces that have been built up to face their traditional enemy, Israel.

The statement said the new force would "constitute a model that would guarantee the integral Arab defense system."

Additional Egyptian and Syrian troops would replace American, British and other Western troops expected to withdraw from the Gulf once a formal cease-fire is signed with Iraq.

They would balance the two major military powers in the Gulf, Iran and Iraq. The presence of Syrian troops friendly to Iran should make the alliance easier for Tehran

to accept, diplomats in the region said.

The pact, which is to be ratified later by the governments of the eight Arab countries, also seeks the elimination of all weapons of mass destruction from the Middle East.

In the statement, the ministers stressed the need for increased Arab economic, security, cultural and political cooperation, as well as achieving a just and comprehensive solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestinian problem.

The ministers said the postwar period provided "the best conditions to confront the other challenges and threats in the region, primarily the challenges resulting from the continuation of Israeli occupation of Arab territories and the settling of Jews there."

They appealed for an international peace conference for the Arab-Israeli conflict, under United Nations sponsorship.

Significantly, the statement made no mention of the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole representative of the Palestinians.

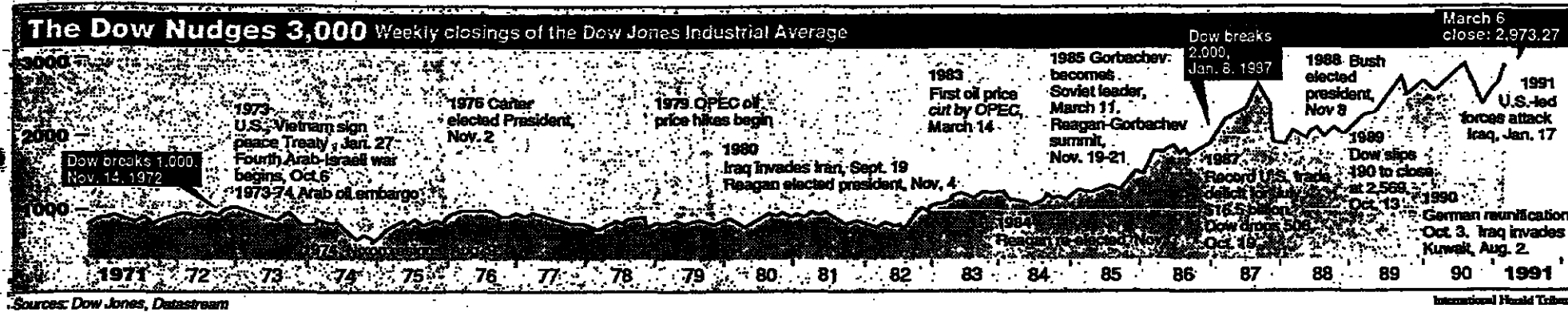
The PLO angered Arab states in the allied coalition by siding with Iraq in the Gulf war.

The Gulf states are expected to shore up the cash-strapped economies of Syria and Egypt in exchange for the deployment.

The so-called Damascus Declaration, signed by the eight ministers, said a peace conference "is a suitable framework to end the Israeli occupation of Arab land and ensure the rights of the Palestinian people."

On economic cooperation, the

See ARABS, Page 4



Major Roshdi L. Cornam, arms in slings, and a POW concealing his identity as they and 33 others left Baghdad on Wednesday. Page 4.

Kurds Reported Set To Join Iraqi Revolt

By Jonathan Randal
Washington Post Service

DAMASCUS — The commander of Kurdish guerrillas in Iraq was said Wednesday to have promised to commit thousands of his tough mountain troops in northern Iraq to overthrowing President Saddam Hussein.

The decision by Masoud Barzani, the Kurdish guerrilla chief, followed a claim here that an Iraqi division had surrendered to insurgent forces in northeastern Kurdistan.

There was no independent confirmation of the surrender claim made here by Jalal Talabani, who heads the Damascus office of the Iraq Kurdistan Front.

He said Kurdish guerrillas had captured two generals and 28 other officers of the 24th Division, which he said surrendered Wednesday morning after a two-day fight in and around Chawchawna in north-east Kurdistan.

He gave the generals' names as Abdul Majid Abbas Whayyib and Salah Abdul Majid Khazayyir. The Iraqis "had six divisions in Kurdistan," Mr. Talabani said. "We are one."

These reports coincided with accounts that the elite Republican Guard were reestablishing government control in Basra and other southern Iraqi cities.

U.S. military officials in Saudi Arabia said that although disturbances continued in several Iraqi cities, the pitched battles involving tank and artillery forces that were reported by U.S. intelligence earlier in the week subsided Wednesday.

"That's true of the other cities in southeastern Iraq right now," said a U.S. military official. "There appears to be more and more government control."

In contrast to Tuesday's fighting in Basra, when dissident Iraqi armor forces and loyalist Republican Guard tanks squared off, "we no longer have tanks pointed at each other," the official said.

There were discharges, however, in An Najaf and the holy city of Karbala, where "we're seeing fires in buildings and crowds in the streets," with a Republican Guard unit moving toward the city, he added.

Most of the unrest in the past few days has been south of Baghdad, with "isolated instances" north of the Iraqi capital, according to Brigadier General Richard L. Neal of the U.S. Marines, who attributed the disturbances to the "chemistry" of routed Iraqi soldiers retreating from the battlefield and angry citizens fed up with "eight years plus 100 hours plus 40 days of war."

Mr. Barzani's decision to commit his forces was received in Damascus by radio from the guerrilla leader's mountain headquarters near the joint borders of Iran, Iraq and Turkey, Mr. Talabani said.

Acting under pressure by Syria on Damascus-based Iraqi opposition groups, Mr. Talabani signed a widely broadcast call on Monday asking for Iraqis to rise against the Baghdad government. Joining the appeal were Iraqi Islamic fundamentalists, communists and dissidents.

See REVOLT, Page 4

Japan and a Malaysian Dream

Car Project Underlines Crucial Role in Southeast Asia

By David E. Sanger
New York Times Service

KUALA LUMPUR — In the early 1980s, the prime minister of Malaysia set a goal that most developing nations would never attempt: to build a national car that would put Malaysians on the move and spur the industrialization of a country known mostly for its rubber plantations and tin mines.

No one in Malaysia had ever built a car before, and the project nearly died. Then, three years ago, the Malaysian managers were dismissed, and the country called in a team of Japanese led by a production engineer from Mitsubishi.

Today, Japan's mark is hard to miss. At rush hour each morning, swarms of identical models of Southeast Asia's first native car, the four-door compact Proton Saga, jam Kuala Lumpur's streets.

On the long road up to the Cameron Highlands it is not uncommon to see Protons, with their

signature Malaysian flag on the hood ornament, being inspected by ribeismen.

The Proton is a symbol not just of the speed with which countries like Malaysia are trying to replicate the industrial boom of South Korea, Taiwan and Singapore, but also of how Japan has gradually transformed itself into the single most important element in the region's economy.

Indeed, Japan's economic embrace of this region has gone virtually unchallenged. While American oil companies are active here and many American high-tech companies run assembly operations in Singapore and on Malaysia's west coast, most American companies that left the region during the Vietnam War never returned.

Japanese executives say they hope the lure of

See PROTON, Page 17

Daimler-Mitsubishi Divorce?

Meeting's Delay Hints at Serious Strains in Alliance

By Richard E. Smith
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Daimler-Benz AG and Mitsubishi Corp. have postponed a key meeting this month, fortifying a growing market impression that the grand strategic alliance of the largest companies in Germany and Japan may be facing major obstacles.

Spokesmen for Daimler-Benz said Wednesday that a high-level March meeting with Mitsubishi in Venice had been put off weeks ago when the Gulf war was raging and there were concerns about security.

Mitsubishi officials in Tokyo said, without elaborating, that the meeting had been delayed to re-evaluate the influence of the Gulf war on international cooperation.

But several analysts said talks so far had apparently produced too little to make another meeting worthwhile. The companies said that the high-level meeting would take place in the fall, and that mid-level sessions would continue in the meantime.

"The whole thing may have been given prominence prematurely," said John Lawson, analyst with Nomura Research Institute in London. "A lot of Daimler-Benz watchers have not been expecting a lot and they have not been disappointed."

Daimler-Benz's chairman, Eberhard Reuter, said at the last top meeting in September in Tokyo that progress was more difficult than anticipated. He said then that "the effort expended in terms of getting to know each other has been greater than I had expected."

On Wednesday, Mr. Reuter also said in an interview published in Sweden that the company was considering cooperation with the Swedish company Saab-Scania AB. Some analysts say that difficulties with Mitsubishi may lead to more interest in partners closer to home.

Wednesday was the first anniversary of the announcement of the alliance, but so far the two

See DELAY, Page 14

UN Will Monitor Rights in Cuba

GENEVA (Reuters) — The United Nations, agreeing to a long-standing U.S. request, decided on Wednesday to appoint a special representative to monitor human rights in Cuba.

The UN Human Rights Commission agreed to a U.S. motion directing the UN secretary-general to appoint a representative, who should "maintain direct contact with the government and citizens of Cuba" and report back to the commission next year.

The United States had long pushed for close attention to what it said were systematic abuses of the rights of Cubans.

General News
Under pressure from Gandhi, Indian leader resigns. Page 2

Sports
Marseille tied AC Milan, 1-1, in European soccer. Page 19

Political Widowhood Takes Its Toll on Britain's Iron Lady

By Glean Frankel
Washington Post Service

LONDON — She came to speak to a packed house of 250 cheering constituents. She wore the familiar royal blue outfit and the royal smile. It was a rare occasion but a classic performance, full of confidence and defiance. When she told them, "I'm still around," she made it sound like both a threat and a promise.

This has been the winter of Margaret Thatcher's discontent, 100 restless days of frustration, anger and grief for a throne she lost so suddenly it was as if she had been assassinated. Which she is beginning to suspect she was.

Ever since she was deposed as prime minister in November, friends say, the woman who dominated British political life for nearly 12 years has struggled to cope with her loss and to find a new role, something to fill the gaping hole at the center of her world. It has

been a slow, agonizing process, and the wounds are only now beginning to heal.

"It was terrible at first," says a friend who sees or speaks to her almost daily. "It was exactly like losing a very close relative. People tell you to forget about it, but you can't, because every minute you're reminded of it. She went from having challenges of vital importance in front of her each day to no challenges at all. It was very painful."

There have been many tears, friends say, many bitterweet conversations, much rancor and much indecision. The past is so painful that Mrs. Thatcher has made only three brief appearances in the House of Commons, where she still holds a seat. Being among the politicians there only feeds the sense that she was the victim not of her own political miscalculations and hubris, or of her long-reviled enemies, but rather of betrayal, of the perfidy of supposed friends.

"She was unhappy about the way she was dumped,

no doubt at all about that, and about some of the names that did it," says Sir Bernard Ingham, her former press secretary and one of her most faithful supporters.

The Gulf war has not helped. This should have been Margaret Thatcher's war, another triumph for her brand of iron-and-steel oratory and tactics. Instead, other leaders whose stature seems miniature compared with her own have walked off with the prize and the glory, while she sits brooding in silent exile.

This week, Mrs. Thatcher, who is 65, is seeking to put it all behind her. After her robust appearance Monday night before constituents in her North London parliamentary district, she is on her way to Washington, where she is to receive the Medal of Freedom from President George Bush at the White House.

Friday, there will be what aides have billed as a major speech to several conservative groups, an attempt to emerge from the shadows to outline her views

of the world after the Gulf war and her plans to help shape that world as head of a new nonprofit organization, the Margaret Thatcher Foundation. Then she is off for a wedding round of public lectures and guest appearances.

It is no surprise to many that she has chosen the United States over Britain as the venue for her re-emergence. Memories there are less tinged with bitterness, and the admiration of Americans has always been more open and less equivocal than the feelings of Britons. Friends say her trip to California last month for Ronald Reagan's 90th birthday celebration lifted her spirits and proved a milestone in her personal recovery.

There is also less danger there of conflicts with her chosen successor, John Major, the man who has stepped out from under her shadow to become a

See THATCHER, Page 4

While maintaining a low-key public posture during the war, Libya has continued to develop its

ogy and sophisticated measuring instruments.

Asked about allegations that German companies may have worked in Libya on chemical-warfare plants, in addition to the Rabta factory, a spokesman for the German Embassy in Washington said:

"The federal government is aware that there are allegations against German companies. These allegations are being looked into and German officials are in close cooperation with their U.S. counterparts, who have the full picture and are exchanging information. So far, there are no concrete findings."

Although it is likely that Libya would seek foreign help for such a sophisticated project, U.S. government analysts say they had no confirmation of German involvement in the underground complex.

Throughout the Gulf war, U.S. analysts said, Colonel Gadhafi tried to distance himself from President Saddam Hussein and sought to avoid provoking the United States.

"What he saw during the first two weeks of the war scared the bejesus out of him," a U.S. analyst said.

"He was trying his best to make Saddam Hussein see that the United States was not bluffing," the analyst added. "He honestly believed that when we're done with Iraq, the fleet will make a left turn at Libya and rid ourselves of another terrorist regime."

While maintaining a low-key public posture during the war, Libya has continued to develop its

See LIBYA, Page 4

A Billion Chinese, and They Don't Even Have a Word for It

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

BEIJING — In a nation better known for prudishness than prurience, where fighting in public was considered more respectable than kissing in public, where people speak a language that has more words describing rice than love, something remarkable is happening: Chinese are turning into romantics.

In the bookstalls throughout the cities, the hottest selling items are love stories; the best-selling movies are romances or tear-jerkers; the most popular music is about the tug of love, and the most popular television shows include a soap opera about tangled relationships and "personal advertisements" that are broadcast in major cities by men and women looking for the perfect companion.

Few people these days are talking about democracy. The paramount concern of many young people seems to be falling in love. Dating is still prohibited in Chinese high schools, and frowned on in college, but the authorities are fighting a losing battle.

"All my students are reading these love stories," a university teacher grumbled the other day. "I go into their dorms and the textbooks are on the shelf while they're engrossed in the romances. I tell them that they must pay attention to their studies instead, but it's no use."

"Their lives are so wretchedly boring these days, with restrictions everywhere and politics now a taboo, that the only escape they have is love."

"By the sophomore or junior year, most have boyfriends or girlfriends," the teacher said. "But we look the other way so long as they don't flaunt it."

"And after all, we've always been a very closed society, but I think it's better in the West, where you're more open about such things. What's wrong with a little affection?"

It is hardly news, of course, that people are falling in love. But many Chinese like to emphasize that theirs is a bashful society, where people are reluctant to express emotions openly.

The overlay of austere Maoism on top of austere Confucianism was such that in the 1970s young men were known to insist that they judged women only on the basis of their class consciousness and that the concept of physical attractiveness had no meaning to them.

This modesty is arguably incorporated into the language. The expression "I love you" sounds foreign and formal in Chinese, and consequently is rarely used.

Indeed, there are Chinese intellectuals who actually use the English words for "love" and "kiss," even in their most intimate moments, because they sound less strange than their Chinese equivalents. Such people insist that Chinese is simply not a language for lovers. In particular, Chinese seems on the surface to have a shortage of sweet nothings. Traditionally, Chinese has had no direct equivalents of "dear" or "sweetie" or "honey," although a rough approximation has been coined to translate such endearments from Western movies or novels.

"Ugh — pretty weird," a 12-year-old boy said the other day, while watching an American television program, dubbed into Chinese, in which a wife called her husband "Dear." "Do Americans really talk like that?"

While most Chinese would never say the expression "I love you," the most popular short stories are full of dialogues in which the leading characters say such things to each other.

The implausibility is accentuated because the government now favors literature set in the countryside, and in today's short stories it is often peasants who are said to be making these declarations of love.

"It's pretty unlikely, but people like to read such things anyway," a middle-aged Chinese woman said. A Chinese writer now working on a romantic novel set in the countryside said: "The society is changing. People are getting much more casual about matters of love."

This casualness has already fostered a generation of young people who exult in walking arm in arm down the street. And since many young lovers have no place to go for privacy, they drift to park benches each evening to grapple amorously, oblivious to the scandalized older people walking past.

The appeal of sentimental romance in China became apparent at the end of the 1970s, when cassette tapes of Teresa Teng, a Taiwan pop star, first created a stir throughout the mainland.

Then romantic songs, books and movies steadily gained currency, and in the last couple of years — since the political crackdown in 1989 — even universi-

ty students have retreated into a cocoon of love stories.

"It provides an ideal escape from reality," Geremie Barme, a China scholar at Australian National University, said in a telephone interview, adding that the authorities were probably unhappy about the trend because of the way it threatened Communist values. "People are carving out a space for their own emotions. It's very dangerous from the government's point of view."

Mr. Barme said that although elite culture has generally been austere, there was a longstanding strain in popular culture that was highly romantic.

In particular, he said, the public has turned to gushy sentimentality during times when the political order is decaying, like the early part of this century, when warlords reigned and the economy stagnated.

Much of the deluge in romanticism in recent years has come from Taiwan, but Taiwan itself seems to have largely passed through this stage.

"On Taiwan, we've become more cynical, so we don't like these things, these works so serious about love," said Antonio Chiang, a leading Taiwanese magazine publisher.

In explaining why they should be so taken by tales of love, when they themselves are often reserved about such matters, some Chinese say it is because of their shyness that they find such works so gripping.

"In Chinese, we don't say 'I love you' — not like in the West," said Su Rui, a Taiwanese star whose love songs are enormously popular throughout the Chinese-speaking world. "So when those words are sung, it really moves people."

Under Pressure From Gandhi, India Leader Quits

By Sanjoy Hazarika

NEW DELHI — Prime Minister Chandra Shekhar resigned Wednesday and recommended new national elections after his five-month-old minority government was shaken by repeated humiliations from the Congress (I) Party of former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

The Congress Party had supported Mr. Shekhar's government but became angered at police surveillance of Mr. Gandhi and led a walkout from Parliament on Tuesday.

A spokesman for President Ramaswamy Venkataraman said Wednesday that the president had accepted the resignation. He has asked Mr. Shekhar to continue in office until he makes a decision about a recommendation on new elections and Parliament's dissolution. Elections could be held as early as May.

The stage appears set, however, for a new general election that could be held as early as May. Opposition leaders pressed Mr. Venkataraman to accept Mr. Shekhar's resignation. Mr. Gandhi also said Wednesday night after an emergency meeting of party leaders that his party too, favored elections. "The Congress feels that in situations as this it is the people who must decide, we want to go for the election and come back stronger," he said.

Mr. Shekhar was the third minority government to fall in Indian parliamentary history. If President Venkataraman accepts Mr. Shekhar's call for elections, it will be widely regarded as a move to curb the defections, intra-party fighting and political maneuvering that have toppled two governments and created a succession of political crises in India in the past 25 months.

In a move that startled his opposition critics and stunned even the Congress Party, Mr. Shekhar announced his resignation in the ruling lower house of Parliament. The legislature was partly emptied by a boycott over the surveillance issue.



Opponents of Chandra Shekhar trying to break through police barricades outside his official New Delhi residence before he resigned.

for the second day by the Congress Party and its allies after the government confirmed the police operation but said that it had not been authorized by New Delhi.

Two policemen involved in the surveillance were arrested Saturday outside Mr. Gandhi's home. Mr. Shekhar said that the operation was being conducted by the Haryana state government without the knowledge of New Delhi authorities. Mr. Shekhar vowed to investigate the incident.

A Shekhar aide said, however, that Mr. Gandhi described this as inadequate. The Congress Party leader demanded the dismissal of the state government, run by supporters of Mr. Shekhar.

Mr. Shekhar refused and asked Mr. Gandhi "to revise his view," said the aide. Petroleum Minister Satya Prakash Malviya. Mr. Gandhi, however, remained firm and

continued the boycott of the legislature without formally withdrawing the support of his 195 members from the government. Mr. Shekhar decided to resign rather than face continued accusations of being a puppet.

Mr. Gandhi also met the president as speculation grew that he might be asked again to serve as prime minister, although the Congress Party and its allies have only about 220 seats in the 542-member Lok Sabha, the lower house. That is well short of the majority needed. There was talk among members of Parliament of large defections from Mr. Shekhar's Janata Dal to the Congress Party to help bridge this gap.

Mr. Gandhi indicated that he was surprised by the sudden resignation, although relations between the Congress Party and Mr. Shekhar have deteriorated in the past

weeks, despite efforts to mend differences.

"It is unfortunate that the prime minister has taken such a decision," Mr. Gandhi said. "No one had voted him out."

There also were important differences in domestic and foreign policy issues between the Congress Party and Mr. Shekhar. The party was hostile to Mr. Shekhar's denunciation of Iraq for its invasion of Kuwait and wanted him to take a tougher anti-U.S. stance, which he refused.

"We have supported the liberation of Kuwait and we have received support from across the country and the world for our stand," he said Wednesday.

The prime minister's resignation has also set up a constitutional crisis because the government has proposed a budget that must be passed by March 31. Failure to do so means that the government will

be unable to draw funds to conduct the administration of India.

Both opposition groups and the Congress Party said later that they would cooperate to pass a vote on the interim budget.

In the meantime, President Venkataraman began consulting legal and constitutional experts on the crisis. "This process should not take long," an aide to Mr. Venkataraman said. "A decision could come as early as tomorrow."

The opposition, including Communist parties, the rightist Bharatiya Janata Party and the centrist Janata Dal of former Prime Minister Vishwanath Pratap Singh also met Mr. Venkataraman and demanded new elections. The president was widely criticized last November for his decision to ask Mr. Shekhar to form the present government because Mr. Shekhar had only 62 seats in the lower house.

Thousands In Albania Flee to Italy Across Sea

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

VIENNA — Fifteen ships crisscrossed with thousands of Albanians fleeing political turmoil and economic hardship in their homeland set sail Wednesday for Italy, as Communist authorities struggled to stop a chaotic mass exodus.

The police in Tirana, the Albanian capital, clashed with stone-throwing demonstrators, firing warning shots and using water cannon to disperse crowds who gathered near Skanderbeg Street, site of half a dozen embassies, on the strength of rumors that visas were available. There were unconfirmed reports of casualties.

Ship windows were smashed in central Tirana before police dispersed the crowd, chasing some down side streets and reportedly burning some out of the city, a journalist said.

For the third time in seven months, thousands of Albanians are fleeing their country, this time by sea as well as by land as the Communist regime sinks into what one resident of the capital called "paralysis."

Since Monday, mass flights from the Adriatic ports of Vlore and Durres have been under way, virtually stripping the harbors of seafaring vessels. A thousand or more ethnic Slavs made their way to the northern frontier, seeking entry to Yugoslavia, while other citizens in the south fled to Greece.

Officials in the Yugoslav republic of Montenegro said Wednesday that they expected an exodus of about 25,000 ethnic Serbs and Montenegrins to Yugoslavia, the Tanjug press agency reported.

Tenjet reported that up to 1,500 ethnic Serbs and Montenegrins in northern Albania had ignored warning shots from Albanian soldiers near the border and were trying to get to Yugoslavia.

Ben Ruka, a journalist with an opposition newspaper, said by telephone from Tirana that up to 20,000 people were thought to have left the port of Durres on the Adriatic Sea.

Thousands of people ignored police warning shots and appeals to return home and boarded the 11,000-ton ship Tirana, forcing it to sail for Italy, the official press agency, ATA, said.

A total of 15 ships headed for Italy, ATA said.

Late Wednesday, Italy barred the latest 6,000 arrivals from leaving ship in an apparent attempt to stem the flow of refugees. Authorities said 2,000 more already ashore might not be allowed to stay.

The mass exodus cast doubt on the ability of the ruling Communists or newly formed opposition parties to control a population disillusioned with 46 years of poverty and repression. (AP, Reuters, NYT)

Witness Testifies That Winnie Mandela Beat Him

By David B. Ottaway

JOHANNESBURG — A leading prosecution witness in the trial of Winnie Mandela changed his mind under threat of imprisonment and testified Wednesday that he and three other youths were punched and whipped repeatedly by Mrs. Mandela after being forcibly taken from a church parsonage in Soweto.

Kenneth Kgase, 31, the reluctant witness, said Mrs. Mandela presided over a kind of "people's court" in a room of her Soweto home the night of Dec. 29, 1988.

It was Mrs. Mandela who had led their interrogation, Mr. Kgase said, and it was she who began a prolonged beating of all four that

night by punching their faces and then hitting them with a leather shambok, or whip, after they told they were "not fit to be alive."

Three of the youths were accused of having a homosexual relationship with the Reverend Verryn, and the fourth, Stompie Moeketsi, of being a police informer.

After all four denied the allegations, Mrs. Mandela grabbed Mr. Kgase by the hair. Mr. Kgase said that she "punched me on the left eye with her fist, and then she punched me again."

Later, after dancing and humming a tune, he said, Mrs. Mandela came back to him and "I was struck with a shambok."

Mr. Kgase then alleged that Mrs.

Mandela struck him with the whip "a lot of times" and that he felt to the ground as she pressed him to answer questions about whether he was having "a sleeping relationship" with Reverend Verryn, and why he was "protecting Paul."

"She asked me, why do I make friends with white people and said I should be the one protecting the boys," Mr. Kgase said.

He added that Mrs. Mandela and several of her bodyguards used fists, whips and their feet to beat, kick and lash himself, Barand Thabiso Mono, Gabriel Polo Mekgwe and Stompie Moeketsi.

"I was bleeding," he said. "There was a lot of blood."

Mr. Kgase's decision to testify,

after his earlier refusal, saved the prosecution's case against Mrs. Mandela from almost certain collapse. Both he and Mr. Mono refused in early February to give testimony after Mr. Mekgwe disappeared.

The testimony of the three youths forms the basis of the prosecution's case against Mrs. Mandela. The chief state prosecutor, Jan Swanepoel, indicated shortly after the trial started on Feb. 4 that first, whips and their feet to beat, kick and lash himself, Barand Thabiso Mono, Gabriel Polo Mekgwe and Stompie Moeketsi.

Mrs. Mandela and three others are charged with kidnapping and assaulting Mr. Kgase and the three youths, one of whom, Stompie Moeketsi, subsequently was

stabbed to death after "confessing" that he had "sold out" four activists to the police.

The three youths said they were too afraid for their lives to provide the court with the same testimony they gave last May that led to the conviction of a Mandela bodyguard, Jerry Richardson, for the murder of the 14-year-old Moeketsi youth.

Judge M.S. Stegmann told Mr. Kgase and Mr. Mono that they would be sent to jail for up to five years for refusing to testify. He had been expected to pronounce the sentence on Wednesday when Mr. Swanepoel surprised the court by announcing that the two were ready to testify.

Lord Penney Dies, Helped Develop Atom Bomb

The Associated Press

LONDON — Lord Penney, 81, the creator of the British atomic bomb in the 1950s and an adviser on earlier U.S. atomic projects, died Sunday, his family said Wednesday. No cause of death was given.

William George Penney studied mathematics at London University's Imperial College, the University of Wisconsin and Cambridge University. In 1936, he became assistant professor of mathematics at Imperial College, where he turned to nuclear physics.

Soon after the start of World War II, he began working for the government on weapons research. He was put in charge of Britain's nuclear-test program and spent much of the 1950s working at the Atomic Weapons Research Establishment in Aldermaston in southern England.

Churchill chose him to organize Britain's first atomic weapons test, off Western Australia, in 1952, for which he was knighted. He was made a life peer in 1967.

In 1944, Lord Penney became principal scientific officer of the

British team at the atomic bomb development project at Los Alamos, New Mexico. He helped assemble the first atomic bomb to be used in wartime, which was dropped on Hiroshima on Aug. 6, 1945.

He admitted in later life to pangs of conscience about his part in the development of atomic weaponry.

Poland Targets Anti-Semitism

Reuters

WARSAW — At the urging of President Lech Walesa, Poland is forming a council to fight anti-Semitism.

Arkadiusz Rybicki, who is in charge of organizing the council, said its 20 members would prepare educational programs for Polish youth and explain to the world "the difficult matters of Polish-Jewish relations."

The council was the result of a promise made by Mr. Walesa during the presidential campaign, when he "saw cases of anti-Semitism," Mr. Rybicki said.

But he said he was convinced Britain had to have them, and contended that the doctrine of mutually assured destruction would make major wars impossible.

Other deaths: William C. Liebke Jr., 66, who co-founded Pennzoil Co. and helped turn it into one of the largest U.S. oil companies, died Friday in Houston.

Lord Reddesdale, 58, a vice president and director of corporate communications in Europe, Africa and the Middle East for Chase Manhattan Bank, died of heart failure Sunday in London. He was born Clement N.B. Mitford.

Donald McDonald Irwin, 74, a retired correspondent for the Los Angeles Times, died Monday in Washington.

Leon Tucker, 52, a former CBS News correspondent, of liver failure Saturday in Washington.

Dum Marinho da Costa Lopes, 72, vice general of the former Portuguese colony of East Timor, died Wednesday in Lisbon.

Robert J. Widlar, 53, a U.S. designer of integrated circuits, of a heart attack Wednesday in Puerto Vallarta, Mexico.

Dutch Ask Germans On Abortion Checks

Reuters

THE HAGUE — The Netherlands has asked Germany to clarify reports that German border guards have forced women suspected of visiting the Netherlands for abortions to undergo gynecological examinations on their return home, the Dutch Justice Ministry said Wednesday.

Abortion is restricted in Germany's western states, and more than 6,000 German women a year visit Dutch clinics for abortions. But they run the risk of prosecution on their return home.

Dutch members of parliament asked Justice Minister Ernst Hirsch Ballin on Tuesday to look into the reports, saying compulsory examinations to determine whether women have had an abortion violated European Community regulations on freedom of movement.

The magazine Der Spiegel recently reported that German women were routinely stopped by border policemen and forced to undergo medical examinations if they were suspected of having had an abortion.

The German Interior Ministry has denied that there is a policy of testing women, but admitted that in two cases in the last five years border policemen had notified prosecutors after discovering that women had had abortions.

Der Spiegel said officials could order an examination by a government doctor if a woman said she had visited an abortion clinic in the Netherlands or gave no reason for her trip.

Dutch television interviewed a German doctor this week who said he had conducted such an examination on a woman against her will. Mr. Ballin told the States-General that he knew of only four cases in recent years where German women had undergone medical examinations after an abortion in the Netherlands.

WORLD BRIEFS

Gorbachev Draft Union Treaty Gets Tentative Approval of 8 Republics

MOSCOW (AP) — Eight of the 15 Soviet republics have tentatively approved President Mikhail S. Gorbachev's proposed treaty to preserve the union, officials said Wednesday.

The Russian Republic, by far the largest and wealthiest, has tentatively endorsed the draft. But that does not resolve basic disputes between Mr. Gorbachev and Boris N. Yeltsin, the Russian Republic's president, on such issues as taxation and ownership of natural resources.

The draft was completed Friday and has been sent back to Mr. Gorbachev to resolve points under contention, which make up about 20 percent of the contents, said Edward V. Kovalev, a spokesman for the national legislature. Mr. Gorbachev hopes to complete his review and publish the document before March 17, the date set for a national referendum billed as a vote on preserving the Soviet Union.

Six republics are refusing to take part in either the referendum or the drafting of the treaty, Mr. Kovalev said, and even those taking part in the talks do not have a clear idea of their legal meaning.

Soviet Police to Keep Party Presence

MOSCOW (AP) — The Supreme Soviet approved a new law on Wednesday under which the Communist Party will be allowed to retain its presence in police departments nationwide.

Depoliticizing the police, as well as the KGB security agency and the military, has been a top demand of advocates to change who say the country cannot build a democratic system unless the party is stripped of its influence over law enforcement bodies.

A year ago, the Communist Party formally renounced its constitutionally guaranteed position to power, but it still is the only party allowed to have "political officers" in the military, KGB and the Interior Ministry. The ministry runs the militia, or police. Traditionally, senior police and military officers also had to be party members. The measure approved Wednesday was drafted last summer at the urging of the police, who said they needed more power to crack down on crime, the Tass press agency said.

Military in 8 of 35 Thai Cabinet Posts

BANGKOK (Reuters) — Thailand's caretaker prime minister, appointed by generals who ousted his predecessor Feb. 23, announced his 35 cabinet selections Wednesday, choosing military officers to control interior, defense and six other portfolios.

Anand Panyarachun, 58, returning from a royal audience in Chiang Mai, where he obtained approval for the appointments, said his cabinet would have to work within the limitations of a country still under martial law.

The Interior Ministry is to be headed by the deputy army chief, General Issarapong Nontakorn. A naval commander, Admiral Prapat Kriangsakarn, becomes defense minister. Suthar Singhasarn, finance minister in an earlier government, returns to the post, while Amaret Sila-on, commerce minister under the deposed prime minister, Chatichai Choonhavan, stays on. Sippanondha Ketudat, president of the party state-owned National Petrochemical Corporation, heads the Industry Ministry. A former diplomat, Arsa Sarasin, becomes foreign minister.

Moi Critic Is Denied Bail in Kenya

NAIROBI, Kenya (AP) — A human-rights lawyer and magazine editor who has been a critic of Kenya's single-party politics was denied bail Wednesday on charges of sedition and violation of publishing laws.

In ordering the detention of Gitobu Imanyara, editor of The Nairobi Law Monthly, the judge said he had considered the seriousness of the charges and the fact that Mr. Imanyara was already free on bail on a previous sedition charge.

Mr. Imanyara, 38, faces a maximum of 10 years in prison if convicted of sedition. He has repeatedly urged the government by allowing government critics and proponents of multiparty politics to use his magazine as a forum. In the February issue, Mr. Imanyara devoted 10 pages to an illegal opposition party's manifesto. The sedition charge arose from an editorial in that issue. The editorial implied that members of President Daniel arap Moi's tribe, the Kalenjin, are favored in the allocation of jobs in government departments and corporations.

Cracks May Delay U.S. Shuttle Flight

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (Reuters) — Cracks found in a third U.S. space shuttle may delay the April 4 launch of Atlantis, the only shuttle that had been free of such faults, NASA said Wednesday.

The shuttles Discovery and Columbia are undergoing repairs for cracks in fuel-door hinges that forced a postponement in Discovery's next flight.

A spokeswoman said that the National Aeronautics and Space Administration had not yet decided whether to alter the scheduled launch of Atlantis. Cracks in the Atlantis's fuel-line hinges were smaller than those found last month in its sister craft.

For the Record

The exiled former Romanian vice president, Dumitru Mazilu, a critic of the Bucharest government, was beaten up by two masked men in his Geneva apartment, the police said Wednesday. Mr. Mazilu, 56, blamed the attack on members of the Securitate, the Romanian secret police under Communist rule.

The socialist Stament party won elections in Greenland, holding off a conservative challenge. Danish public radio said Wednesday in Copenhagen, Stament, the ruling party, kept the 11 seats it had in the outgoing Landsting, or parliament. The voting took place Tuesday night. (AP)

Three Irish Republican Army guerrillas were sentenced to five-year prison terms on Wednesday in Paris for their part in smuggling arms from Libya to Ireland. Gabriel Cleary, James Coll and James Doherty were arrested in 1987 on the freighter Eskand with a huge cargo of guns, rockets and explosives. They have been held in prison in Paris. (Reuters)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Leaving about five meters (16.5 feet) from perpendicular, the tower of Pisa could topple in 10 to 30 years, according to experts commissioned by the Italian government to save the 800-year-old structure. They recommended that a three-year restoration begin in June. It had earlier been estimated that the 55-meter tower, tilting at an average of 1.2 millimeters a year, would topple in 200 to 300 years. (Reuters)

Greece called in military trucks and tourist transport Wednesday as national bus employees began a three-day strike after weeks of daily stoppages. Workers are seeking higher pay and protesting plans to privatize the bus company. (AP)

WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
	HIGH	LOW			HIGH	LOW	
Amsterdam	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
Antwerp	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
Barcelona	15	9	C	F	47	39	h
Birmingham	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
Berlin	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
Bombay	16	10	C	F	48	40	h
Brussels	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
Canton	16	10	C	F	48	40	h
Cebu	16	10	C	F	48	40	h
Cebu Del Sur	16	10	C	F	48	40	h
Dakar	16	10	C	F	48	40	h
Dublin	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
Frankfurt	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
Hankow	16	10	C	F	48	40	h
Hong Kong	16	10	C	F	48	40	h
London	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
Lyons	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
Manila	16	10	C	F	48	40	h
Medan	16	10	C	F	48	40	h
Moscow	16	10	C	F	48	40	h
Mumbai	16	10	C	F	48	40	h
Nagasaki	16	10	C	F	48	40	h
Osaka	16	10	C	F	48	40	h
Paris	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
Shanghai	16	10	C	F	48	40	h
Singapore	16	10	C	F	48	40	h
Tokyo	16	10	C	F	48	40	h
Yokohama	16	10	C	F	48	40	h
AFRICA				AFRICA			
	HIGH	LOW			HIGH	LOW	
Accra	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
Aden	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
Algiers	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
Cairo	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
Cape Town	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
Harare	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
Johannesburg	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
Luanda	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
Maputo	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
Nairobi	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
Port Louis	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
Tunis	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
LATIN AMERICA				LATIN AMERICA			
	HIGH	LOW			HIGH	LOW	
Buenos Aires	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
Caraacas	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
Caracas	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
Colon	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
Guatemala	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
La Paz	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
Managua	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
Medan	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
Moscow	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
Nairobi	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
Port Louis	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
Tunis	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
NORTH AMERICA				NORTH AMERICA			
	HIGH	LOW			HIGH	LOW	
Albuquerque	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
Anchorage	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
Atlanta	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
Boston	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
Buffalo	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
Chicago	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
Denver	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
Houston	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
Los Angeles	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
Manila	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
Moscow	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
Nairobi	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
Port Louis	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
Tunis	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
MIDDLE EAST				MIDDLE EAST			
	HIGH	LOW			HIGH	LOW	
Amsterdam	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
Antwerp	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
Barcelona	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
Birmingham	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
Berlin	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
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Dakar	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
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Hong Kong	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
London	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
Lyons	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
Manila	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
Medan	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
Moscow	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
Mumbai	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
Nagasaki	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
Osaka	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
Paris	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
Shanghai	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
Singapore	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
Tokyo	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
Yokohama	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
AFRICA				AFRICA			
	HIGH	LOW			HIGH	LOW	
Accra	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
Aden	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
Algiers	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
Cairo	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
Cape Town	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
Harare	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
Johannesburg	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
Luanda	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
Maputo	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
Nairobi	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
Port Louis	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
Tunis	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
LATIN AMERICA				LATIN AMERICA			
	HIGH	LOW			HIGH	LOW	
Buenos Aires	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
Caraacas	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
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Colon	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
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Medan	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
Moscow	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
Nairobi	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
Port Louis	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
Tunis	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
NORTH AMERICA				NORTH AMERICA			
	HIGH	LOW			HIGH	LOW	
Albuquerque	14	8	C	F	46	38	h
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AFTERMATH: Iraq gets a minister with a particularly violent history, and Israel gets its reward

Hussein Replaces Security Chief in Sign of Crackdown

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service

AMMAN, Jordan — As President Saddam Hussein of Iraq replaced his security chief Wednesday, he signaled a crackdown on internal dissent. The move, which replaced the chief of the Republican Guard, was seen as a warning to the army and the police. The new chief, a cousin of the president, was seen as a more loyalist figure. The move was seen as a warning to the army and the police. The new chief, a cousin of the president, was seen as a more loyalist figure.

The decision, according to Arab diplomats here, could presage a harsh crackdown on internal dissent by units of the Republican Guard disgraced in the Gulf war and now seeking to redeem themselves in a more familiar conflict with Baghdad's internal foes.

The move that Iraq was preparing for internal repression was reinforced by an Iraqi Embassy official here who said Western journalists' access to Baghdad was about to be restricted.

The replacement of Interior Minister Samir Mohammed Abdul Wahab with Mr. Hussein's cousin, Ali Hassan Majid, was announced on Baghdad radio as allied officials in Saudi Arabia said Iraqi loyalists from the Republican Guard had apparently turned the tide of a revolt by Shiite Muslims in southern Iraq.

Kurdish rebels, however, claimed Wednesday to have occupied towns in northern Iraq. According to experts in Iraqi affairs, Mr. Majid has risen through the ranks of Iraq's complex and brutal intelligence and internal security services to become one of Mr. Hussein's closest aides.

While some of Mr. Hussein's exiled advisers interpreted the switch in ministers as a sign of the Iraqi leader's increasingly narrow dependence on loyalists bound by family ties — and thus committed to whatever destiny he faces — other analysts saw it as a show of strength.

"He wants to demonstrate to his enemies that he and his clan are absolutely in command," said Charles Tripp, a London-based scholar with close knowledge of Iraqi politics.

Dissent in southern and northern Iraq since the end of the Gulf war has become the most serious challenge to the Iraqi leader in his 12 years in power. Shiites who form about 55 percent of Iraq's population of 17 million, have risen to the south and the country's Kurds

U.S. Agrees to Give Israel \$650 Million for War Expenses

By Thomas L. Friedman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — After a week of haggling, the Bush administration and Israel have agreed on an aid package that will give Israel \$650 million in cash to help cover its increased military and civil defense expenses during the war.

The assistance to Israel, at a time of severe budgetary constraints in Washington, grew out of pressures in Congress and from some sectors of the administration to reward the Israelis for not having retaliated to Iraqi Scud missile attacks.

The United States feared that such retaliation would widen the war and split the coalition against Baghdad.

The aid was approved in a voice vote by the House Appropriations Committee and is being included as

part of an emergency supplemental bill introduced by the administration to cover special government expenses not included in the Pentagon's war budget.

The aid agreement reached Tuesday emerged from a complicated series of negotiations involving Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d, Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence S. Eagleburger, Richard G. Darman, director of the Office of Management and Budget, Janet G. Mullins, assistant secretary of state for legislative affairs, the Israeli Embassy, and Thomas Dine, head of the American-Israeli Public Affairs Committee, an Israel lobby.

On Feb. 22, the Israelis formally requested \$1 billion in aid to offset the costs associated with their heightened state of alert during the war. This was an emergency request above the \$3 billion in aid they receive annually from the United States.

The Israelis said they needed the extra money to help pay for the damage caused by the Scud attacks and to defray the costs of maintaining more aircraft on patrol, of buying gas masks for their population and of other security programs.

U.S. administration officials said Mr. Darman initially opposed giving the Israelis any more assistance now. He argued that the aid could open the door to emergency treatment of other special interest requests and could end up undermining the November budget-ceiling agreement between the administration and Congress.

Mr. Darman insisted that Israel not qualify to be included in the U.S. government's war spending measure under the strict rules for emergency treatment. If an exception were made, he said, there would be no end to such cases.

But Mr. Baker and Mr. Eagleburger argued that the Israelis had a legitimate case for emergency aid since such allies as Egypt and Turkey were being compensated for their wartime costs by Germany, Japan, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

On Saturday, Mr. Baker, in a meeting with the Israeli ambassador, Zelman Shoval, and later with Mr. Dine, offered to provide the Israelis with \$500 million in emergency assistance and to write off the costs of the four Patriot missile-defense batteries that the administration dispatched to Israel.

The Israelis turned down Mr. Baker's \$500 million proposal, making a counterproposal of \$750 million. On Tuesday the two sides finally compromised on \$650 million in cash — but no Patriots, which are valued at about \$100 million a battery. The question of Patriots was deferred.



Mohammed Carsyn standing in front of his ruined jewelry store in Kuwait City. Many stores in the capital have been destroyed.

Kuwaiti Minister Vows Free Elections

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KUWAIT CITY — The prime minister of Kuwait, Sheikh Saad al Abdullah al Salim al Sabah, promised Wednesday to hold democratic elections and said no reprisals would be taken against the country's large Palestinian community.

"I can't fix the date" for the elections, Sheikh Saad said at a press conference. "All I could say is when the situation inside Kuwait allows it, I shall not hesitate to start the public elections."

A number of local Palestinians have been accused of collaborating with Iraqi forces during the seven-month occupation, but the prime minister said most Palestinians tried to help the Kuwaitis.

Earlier this week, Sheikh Ahmed al Sabah, head of the main Kuwaiti resistance group, said at least 10,000 Palestinians and other foreigners would be expelled for collaborating with the Iraqis during the seven-month occupation.

Foreigners, including Palestinians, make up an estimated 60 percent of the nation's 1.7 million population.

"I want to put an end to the rumors in Kuwait and outside Kuwait that the security authorities will 'try to arrest the Palestinians' or 'punish the Palestinians,'" said Sheikh Saad.

"We never thought to do so," he said. "I think that most of the Palestinians did help the Kuwaitis during the Iraqi occupation, and we never thought to start a policy of trying to deport the Palestinians or arresting the Palestinians."

Intifada Resumes, Palestinian Killed

General Strike Is Called in Territories And Soldiers' Fire Kills 18-Year-Old

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — After six weeks of enforced calm, Palestinians on Wednesday renewed their strike against Israeli occupation. A general strike was called in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, various riots erupted and an 18-year-old Arab was shot to death by Israeli troops.

Palestinians said the youth was shot twice in the chest during a military raid in a West Bank village near Ramallah. The army said he was shot after soldiers were attacked with rocks by Arabs who ignored orders to disperse.

The stone-throwing, street demonstrations and clashes with soldiers that characterized the 39-month-old Arab uprising halted when the Gulf war began. That was partly because of a harsh military curfew on the 1.75 million Arabs in the occupied territories and partly because the Israeli Army warned that any upheaval would be dealt with as if it were an act of war.

But Palestinian leaders also cautioned against goading troops. One leader from the underground leadership told Palestinians to be low because "we will need you later in the struggle."

That later stage seemed possibly to start Wednesday, when for the first time in six weeks Palestinians renewed a cycle of strikes.

The strike Wednesday was called by Islamic Jihad to commemorate an Oct. 6, 1987, Gaza gunfight between its members and Israeli security forces. Before the war, Islamic Jihad called for a strike on the 6th of every month.

Palestinians had already been informed that this weekend the monthly strike to mark the beginning of the *intifada*, on Dec. 9, 1987, will also resume. Another strike date is being added — on the 17th of each month — to observe the start of the Gulf war on Jan. 17.

Israeli analysts say that the resumption of strikes and demonstrations is an attempt by Palestinian factions to regain control of the territories since the army began easing its curfew.

Palestinians say they are afraid their position has been weakened by the waning *intifada* and by world anger over the enthusiastic support by Palestinians and the Palestine Liberation Organization for Saddam Hussein.

Israel plans to double the number of Jewish settlers in the occupied territories. Reuters reported an opposition member of parliament as saying Wednesday in Jerusalem.

The legislator, Charlie Biton, cited documents containing proposals for housing 88,000 new settlers in the West Bank. He said the matter would probably be raised in next week's visit to Israel by the U.S. secretary of state, James A. Baker 3d.

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News Offers Maxwell Millions to Take Paper

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The owners of the Daily News have offered the British publisher Robert Maxwell \$50 million to take over the newspaper, but he would have to assume millions of dollars in costs to keep the paper running, sources close to the negotiations said Wednesday.

The Tribune Co. of Chicago, owners of the Daily News, said Tuesday that it had signed a letter of intent with Mr. Maxwell to sell the paper, which has been hit by a strike since Oct. 25. But Mr. Maxwell immediately told the unions that they would have to reach an agreement with him by Monday — a settlement that has eluded labor and management for 13 months.

Sources said that in return for accepting the approximately \$50 million deal, Mr. Maxwell would become responsible for millions of dollars in costs to keep the paper running and would have to renegotiate union contracts to make staffing cuts.

Sources have estimated that any owner of the News faces about \$150 million in shutdown costs, including severance and pension payments and lifetime job guarantees to some nonstriking workers, should the paper close.

Mr. Maxwell is the head of Maxwell Communications Corp., which employs more than 15,000 people in 16 countries and has annual revenues of about \$1.7 billion. His holdings include the Daily Mirror newspaper in Britain, and the publishing house Macmillan Inc. in the United States.

News management has said it would fold the paper on March 15 unless a deal with a buyer was reached. Talks between the unions and Mr. Maxwell were set to begin on Thursday. But a deal was far from certain and the unions could find Mr. Maxwell a tough negotiator.

George McDonald, president of the umbrella group of the nine striking News unions, acknowledged that he expected to make concessions to save the paper and its 2,800 jobs. Talks will go on around the clock if necessary, he said.

The Daily News has continued to publish during the strike, using nonstriking employees and replacing strikers with newsmen from other Tribune newspapers. But advertisers have fled as newsmen refused to go to work. Circulation has been estimated as low as 300,000, well below the pre-strike figure of 1.1 million. As a result, the company's loss from the pre-strike figure of \$700,000 daily at the paper. The paper says it has been losing about \$700,000 daily at the paper. The paper says it has been losing about \$700,000 daily at the paper.

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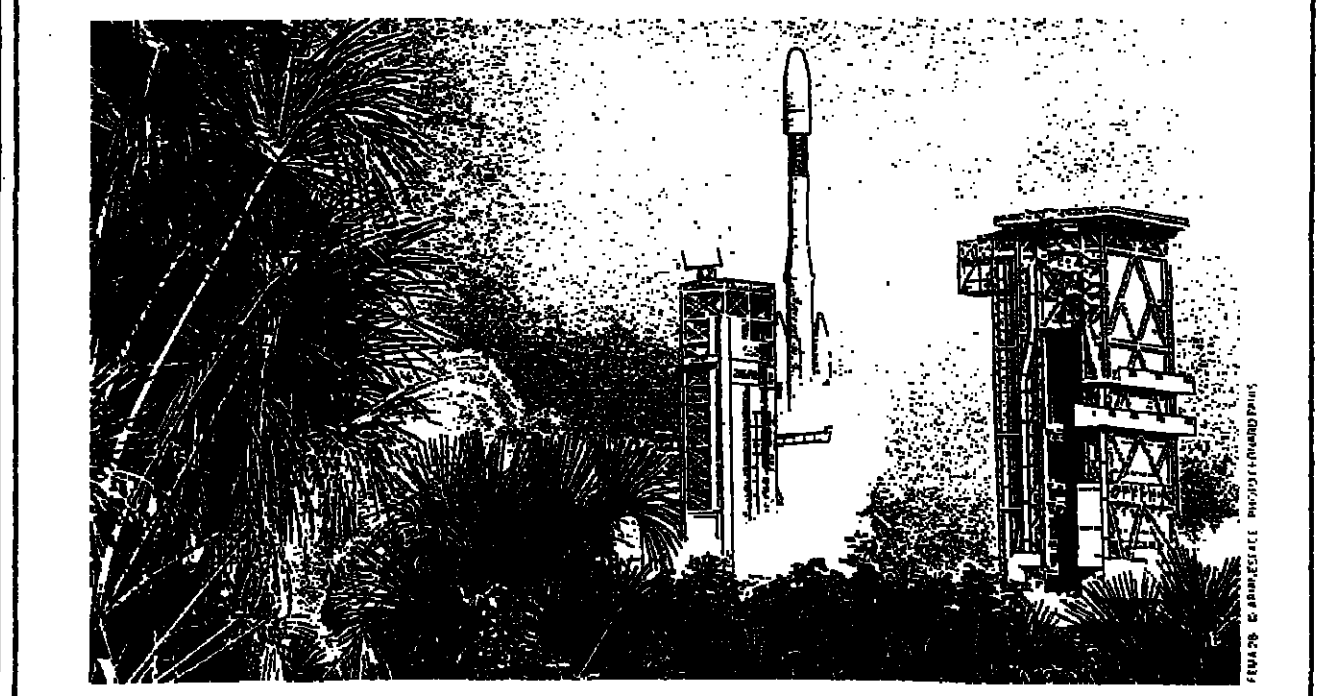
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THE ARIANESPACE REPORT

Arianespace Orbits Astra 1B and Meteosat 2 Satellites

Arianespace, the world's first commercial space transportation company, has just placed two more spacecraft into geosynchronous transfer orbit. That makes twelve satellites into space in eight months. Astra 1B joins Astra 1A, also launched by Arianespace, and brings new direct broadcast television channels to European audiences. In addition, Astra operator SES has signed with Arianespace to orbit Astra 1C and 1D. The Eumetsat organization continues the Meteosat Operational Program, initially developed by the European Space Agency, gathering and providing imagery and weather data. This is the third Meteosat satellite to fly Arianespace, who will launch the fourth in the series as well. The European Arianespace launcher gives mission planners the modularity they need to optimize flight performance for cost effectiveness. Unrivaled accuracy and an equatorial launch site let satellites potentially gain years over their nominal lifespans. The result: over 80% of satellite operators today have already put their confidence in Arianespace. To learn more about Arianespace and the complete range of its commercial space transportation services, please contact our offices in Evry, Washington or Tokyo. Arianespace, bringing space closer to Earth.



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arianespace

AFTERMATH: While reporters are 'in the hands' of Republican Guard, more former POWs hear 'welcome to freedom'

Iraqi Guard Holds Some Journalists, Opposition Says

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

An Iraqi opposition group said in Tehran on Wednesday that some of the 28 journalists who are missing in southern Iraq had been seen in the custody of the Republican Guard.

"After our investigations about the French, Italian and other reporters, we concluded that they are now in the hands of the Iraqi regime's forces south of Basra," an Iraqi opposition group, the Supreme Assembly of Islamic Revolution in Iraq, said in a statement. The statement was read to reporters in Nicosia over the telephone from Tehran.

On Tuesday, British, French, Italian and U.S. officials said 28 journalists had disappeared in southern Iraq. Most of the missing reporters were in a convoy that headed into Iraq on Sunday.

Journalists in Saudi Arabia had reported that five more colleagues working for U.S. publications were missing. But some of them had later reported to their organizations.

The five were identified as Tony O'Brien and Ed Barnes of Time magazine, Todd Buchanan of The Philadelphia Inquirer and Chris Morris and Tony Suau of Time magazine. In addition, they said Jacques Langevin of Sygma, the international photo agency, was missing.

Mr. Langevin, Mr. Barnes and Mr. O'Brien phoned their organizations Wednesday to say they were all right.

Mr. Morris was supposed to contact Time on Tuesday but did not, said a spokesman, Robert Pondiscio. But he said the magazine was not sure whether Mr. Suau was missing because he was not due to check in until Thursday.

The missing journalists from American, British, French and Italian news organizations drove into Iraq from Kuwait to gather information on a rebellion against President Saddam Hussein.

Foreign Minister Roland Dumas of France said Wednesday that the Soviet Union had agreed to intervene with Iraqi authorities to seek the release of the journalists.

In Damascus, a spokesman for Iraqi Shiite Muslims opposed to Mr. Hussein said his group had been informed that five foreign journalists were seen Monday being led out of Basra, in southern Iraq, in the direction of Abul-Khasa, which is controlled by the Republican Guard.

Alain Menargues, a reporter for France Info radio, quoted a Republican Guard spokesman with whom he spoke in southern Iraq as saying: "We are detaining some French journalists. They will be exchanged for prisoners of war."

The U.S. Central Command, in a statement Tuesday, said some of the journalists were "believed to be in serious danger."

It said the missing journalists included four reporters from U.S. organizations: Neal Conan of National Public Radio, Chris Hedges of The New York Times, and Greg Lamotte and Tyrone Edwards of CNN.

Three members of a crew from Britain's Independent Television News were among the missing: Michael Gillings, Sam Gracey and Andrew Simmons.

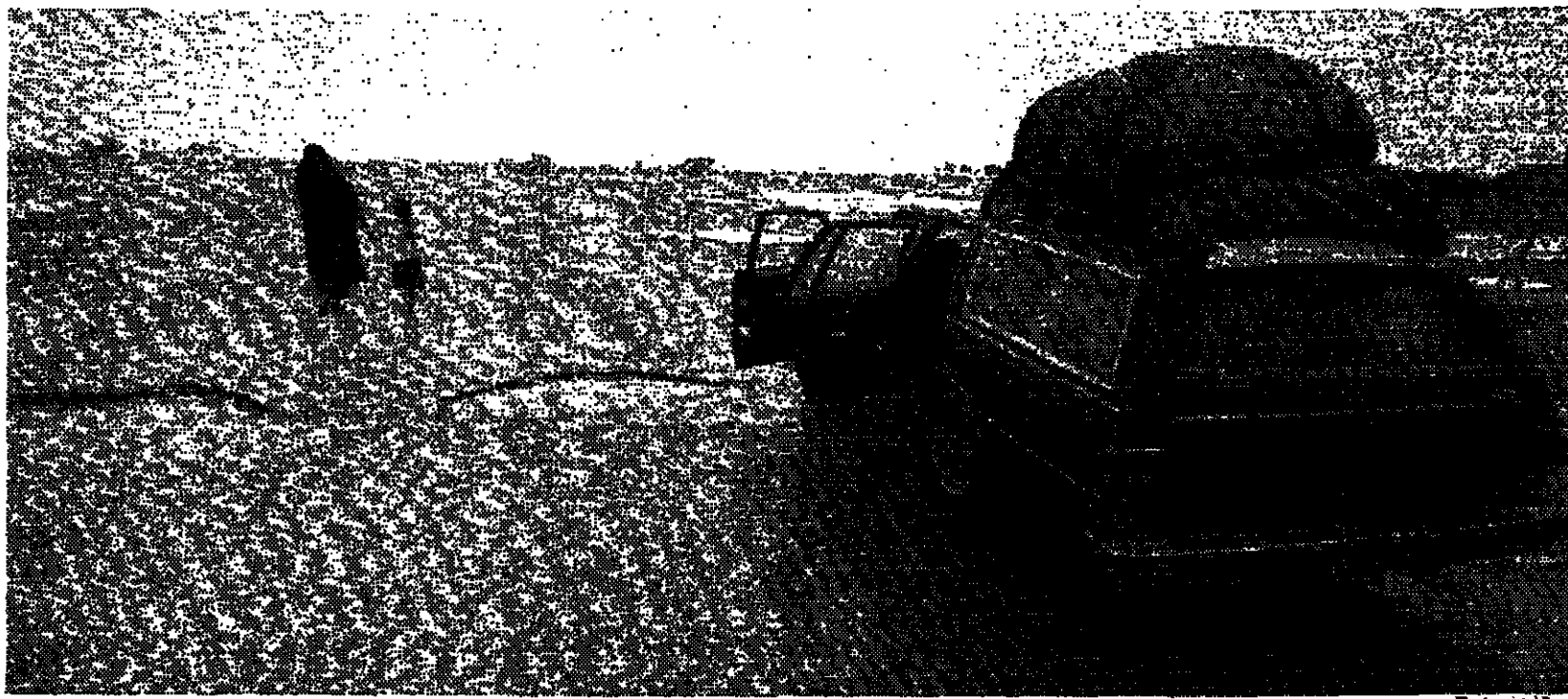
Hugh Roberts, an ITN spokesman, said there had been no word from the crew since Sunday.

Southern Iraq has been the site of intense fighting between the Republican Guard and opposition forces, according to reports from fleeing refugees, opposition leaders and the Iranian press agency.

In Paris, a French television correspondent reported Tuesday that he had been part of a convoy carrying French journalists to Basra, but had turned back on Sunday.

"The others were stopped by Republican Guards and are in prison," the reporter, Etienne Leenhardt, said on the French station La Cinq. "All are in the same prison and not caught in between any opposing military forces."

(AP, Reuters)



An Iraqi mother and child on the road from Basra to Kuwait abandoning their automobile in a search for gasoline as they headed out of the country.

As 35 Are Freed, U.S. Hails Iraqi 'Forthrightness'

By Rick Atkinson

Washington Post Service

RIYADH — A total of 35 more allied prisoners of war flew out of Baghdad on Wednesday, and U.S. officials praised Iraq for being "very forthright" in following through on a promised prisoner exchange.

The freed prisoners, including 15 Americans, arrived in the Saudi capital around 5 P.M. aboard two international Red Cross airplanes that had been used to carry 294 Iraqi prisoners to Baghdad earlier in the day.

The Americans and a freed Italian pilot were immediately transferred to a U.S. C-141 jet and flown

to Bahrain for examination aboard the U.S. naval hospital ship Mercy. The release Wednesday followed the freeing of 10 POWs, including six Americans, on Tuesday. The arrival over central Iraq of a severe storm from Tuesday prevented the larger group from leaving Iraq until Wednesday.

Brigadier General Richard I. Neal of the U.S. Marines, announcing the prisoner transfer in Riyadh, said four Americans had suffered injuries in air crashes, two of them back injuries and one a broken leg. The fourth, Major Rhonda L. Cornum, a flight surgeon with the 101st Airborne Division, broke at least one arm when the helicopter in which she was riding was shot

down over Iraqi territory during an attempt to rescue an F-16 pilot who had a broken leg.

Major Cornum appeared to say, "There are more," as she stepped off the airplane in Riyadh, according to several journalists. But General Neal, without ruling out the possibility that there are more allied POWs in captivity, said, "We're very comfortable that the Iraqi government has been very forthright."

Several Americans are still listed as missing, the general added, including 14 aboard an AC-130 believed shot down over Kuwait last month. Searchers believe they have spotted the wreckage of that aircraft off the coast of Kuwait, Gen-

eral Neal said Wednesday, but rough seas prevented closer inspection.

Iraqi officials arrived in Saudi Arabia on Wednesday night for further discussions on prisoner issues. The coalition still holds more than 60,000 Iraqis, including 700 who are being treated in hospitals, mostly for combat wounds, General Neal said. The Iraqis will also be pressed to deliver several thousand Kuwaiti citizens reportedly kidnapped by retreating Iraqi soldiers, as well as 28 journalists reported missing after having set off for Basra earlier this week.

Also unclear, the general added, is the fate of Iraqis who do not wish

to return to their native country. All 294 prisoners repatriated Wednesday clearly wanted to go home, he said.

In addition to the Americans and the Italian, the POWs flown to Riyadh on Wednesday included 9 Britons, 9 Saudis and a Kuwaiti.

32 Iraqis Freed in Britain

The British Defense Ministry announced the release Wednesday of 32 Iraqis from a military camp near Salisbury, The New York Times reported.

But the Home Office said that 33 other Arabs — 31 Iraqis and 2 Palestinians — would not be released.

Japan Hid Americans Before They Fled Kuwait

By David E. Sanger

New York Times Service

TOKYO — The Japanese government revealed Wednesday that it secretly gave refuge to 16 American diplomats and their families in the days following Iraq's invasion of Kuwait and then helped them escape from Kuwait.

The disclosure came from Japanese officials who acknowledged that they were trying to prove that Japan contributed more than money to the Gulf war. In recent days, the Japanese government has been stung by criticism, both from abroad and from the Japanese media, that it wallowed in political infighting about how to contribute to the coalition forces while its allies put their citizens at risk.

Until now, Japan's Foreign Ministry had kept silent about the Americans, who were kept in the Japanese Embassy in Kuwait. The ministry declined to identify the Americans or describe what kinds of jobs they had held in the U.S. Embassy in Kuwait.

"They were afraid that if they approached the U.S. Embassy, they might be taken hostage," said Tazuo Watanabe, the chief Foreign Ministry spokesman. After nearly two weeks, he said, the Americans were shipped past Iraqi guards and taken to the U.S. Embassy, and later out of the country. He said that Japan's foreign minister, Taro Nakayama, had later received a letter from Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d commending Japan's action as "courageous" and "an acute decision."

Mr. Watanabe also said that Japanese, who at times had more freedom of movement in Kuwait and Iraq than Westerners, gathered intelligence information about the whereabouts of Americans being held as "human shields." The Japanese Embassy later passed the information to U.S. contacts. In December, Iraq released the last of the foreign hostages that it had been holding in Iraq and Kuwait.

According to reports appearing Wednesday in the Japanese press, the Americans — about an equal number of men and women — were kept separated from scores of Japanese who had also sought refuge in the embassy. Officials in Tokyo could not explain why they had been kept in isolation.

The government's decision to discuss its activities in Kuwait, seven months after the fact, may be a measure of how much credibility officials feel they lost in the war. The Japanese media ridiculed the Foreign Ministry for the speed with which it evacuated its embassy in Kuwait, while many other embassies remained occupied.

In recent days, Japanese newspapers and television talk shows have been filled with warnings that Japan will pay a price for its seeming aloofness at the beginning of its contributions once the coalition buildup began. Many say they expect a series of harsh trade disputes with the U.S. Congress and the European Community.

Even the Yomiuri Shimbun, one of the newspapers with the closest ties to the governing Liberal Democratic Party, has been unsparing in its criticism.

"Japan's poor skills in diplomacy surfaced during the seven-month crisis," it wrote last week. The country's political leadership, it said, "was caught completely off guard" by the invasion and never recovered.

"Underlying the nation's political immaturity was its intellectual inadequacy in tackling the realities of a changing world," the newspaper continued. Others contend that in following its instinct not to risk its relations with Arab nations, which supply 70 percent of Japan's oil, the country succeeded in angering both sides in the conflict.

ARABS: Egypt and Syria to Lead Peacekeeping Force

(Continued from page 1)

statement said that "economic policies will be formed to achieve balanced economic development as a prelude to establishing an Arab economic bloc." It did not spell out details.

The ministers expressed support for the Iraqi people in the civil unrest sweeping southern Iraq.

"The countries in the Gulf Cooperation Council, Syria and Egypt, express their deep regret over the ugliest form of suffering to which the Iraqi people are being subjected as a result of the Iraqi leadership's indifference to their interests," the statement said.

It also expressed "concern for

the unity of the Iraqi territory and its regional safety."

A source close to the delegates said the rebellion against President Saddam Hussein in Iraq was one of the main issues discussed.

In an indirect reference to Iran, the eight foreign ministers said their cooperation could lead to "dialogue with the Islamic and international parties that respect" the interests of Arabs.

Elimination of weapons of mass destruction would be sought through "the concerned international apparatus," the statement said.

Concern about Israel's unacknowledged nuclear capability and

fears during the Gulf war that Iraq would use chemical and biological weapons spurred the council action.

The statement said economic policies would be adopted to "achieve balanced economic and social growth, paving the way for the establishment of an Arab economic gathering."

The statement did not go into detail about aid from Gulf states to poorer Arab nations. But the Gulf council pledged \$15 billion in December to aid Arab and Muslim countries in the anti-Iraq alliance that were hard hit by the Gulf crisis.

(Reuters, AP)

LIBYA: Bunker Would Protect Toxic Arms, U.S. Says

(Continued from page 1)

chemical-warfare facilities, the U.S. sources said.

Last summer, the Bush administration said Libya had been trying to buy chemical technology from China. Administration officials said they had obtained assurances from China that these chemical ingredients would not be shipped.

Prosecutors in Germany disclosed in August that Imhausen Chemie, in addition to helping with the Rabta plant, had supplied Libya with plans for a second chemical plant, at Sebha, 630 kilometers (400 miles) south of Tripoli.

U.S. officials declined to say

where the underground complex is being built. But one source with access to intelligence reports said it was near the Rabta plant, about 60 kilometers south of Tripoli.

"We have had information that the Libyans may be building a new chemical warfare site underground," a U.S. official said.

The German news report said the underground complex would protect both chemical and nuclear weapons. But several U.S. sources said they believed that the plant would be used primarily for chemical weapons. Although Colonel Gadhafi has reportedly tried for years to obtain nuclear weapons

with foreign help, there is no sign that he has succeeded.

Libya Seeks Rabta Repairs

Libya said Wednesday that it was holding talks with European countries on repairing and operating the Rabta plant, Reuters reported from Nicosia.

The Libyan press agency JANA said the plant would produce medicines for Arabs and others. It reported that a Foreign Ministry spokesman had said that the negotiations covered partnership in the plant and participation in its administration and operation by experts from unidentified West European nations.

(Continued from page 1)

ment members of President Hussein's ruling Ba'ath Party.

Mr. Talabani claimed that the major northern city of Arbil and six other localities had been "liberated." Some Kurds said that such a "liberation" was probably the result of spontaneous resentment against the Iraqi government. In their eyes no Kurdish uprising could be taken seriously without Mr. Barzani's specific commitment.

This skepticism was based on deep-seated Kurdish convictions that the most numerous and toughest guerrilla fighters traditionally have been tribesmen drawn from Mr. Barzani's Kurdish Democratic Party centered along the Turkish border, rather than Mr. Talabani's Patriotic Union of Kurdistan clustered near Iran.

Mr. Barzani has hesitated to commit his forces, a reluctance that was dictated by fears of renewed Iraqi repression which in the past two decades involved razing 4,000 Kurdish villages, displacing hundreds of thousands of Kurds and using poison gas against civilians.

He said that "thousands" of Kurdish auxiliaries in the Iraqi Army, known as "jash" or donkeys, had deserted.

REVOLT: Kurds Joining In

(Continued from page 1)

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At a recent party, he could be heard pouring scorn on what he called the "Euro-wafflers" of Germany and other EC members during the Gulf crisis. And although Mr. Major has hinted that Britain might someday accept the idea of a single European currency, Mrs. Thatcher told the constituents gathered in a community meeting last Monday night, "I would fight it and fight it again."

The Thatcher camp is divided over her future. Some of her rightist friends want to see her remain in the House of Commons to lead the fight against European monetary and political integration and to ensure that the Major government does the time.

Others would like to see her find a larger stage that would take her out of petty local politics and give her a chance to influence world events. Some believe she should be made a roving British ambassador. Others hope the Thatcher Foundation will give her an international forum — and defuse the tensions between her followers and her successor's government.

It may be, as Alan Watkins wrote in last weekend's Observer, that Mrs. Thatcher is a political dinosaur on the edge of extinction. "In politics, as in no other activity except warfare, nothing succeeds like success," he wrote. "The regrets about Mrs. Thatcher's departure are no more than tears drying on the margin of history."

But she won't go quietly. "I have no more intention of being hassled by the press now that I'm prime minister than when I was," she told her constituents, dismissing reports that she had decided to resign from Parliament. As for the future, she added, "I hope in one way or another to continue to exert an influence, because I think that it would be a jolly good thing for the Conservative Party to have a senior elder statesman, especially a matriarch."

Turkish Fear: An Iraq Split by Shiites and Kurds

By Clyde Haberman

New York Times Service

ANKARA — Although eager to see President Saddam Hussein toppled, Turkey is worried that civil disorders in neighboring Iraq could result in entire zones controlled by Shiite Muslim fundamentalists and Kurdish guerrillas.

Few prospects are more dismaying for Turks than a fragmented Iraq, and such a development would be as welcome here as Mr. Hussein's clinging to power.

Even before the end of the Gulf war, the Turkish president, Turgut

Ozal, said that in the campaign to defeat Iraq and overthrow its leaders, "the man's back should be broken, not that of his people."

For Turkey's interests, that means, among other things, keeping Iraq's borders intact.

Turkish leaders have warned that they are prepared to send in troops to block the creation of a separate Kurdish state in northern Iraq and to head off any attempt by Iran and Syria to seize Iraq land in case a power vacuum develops.

The three neighbors all insist that they have no territorial ambi-

tions and want to make sure that Iraq remains whole, but foreign diplomats here say that each has suspicions about the others' intentions.

One fear for the Turks is that Iran might be supporting Shiite Muslim insurgents in southern Iraq.

Turkey, a Muslim country rooted in secular principles, has been troubled for several years by growing fundamentalism within its own borders, and it has often feared Iran of supporting this trend with money and religious exhortations.

(Reuters, AP)

NATO to Withdraw Air Units From Turkey

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — NATO said Wednesday that it would withdraw 42 German, Italian and Belgian fighter planes it sent to Turkey in January to help deter any attack from Iraq in the buildup to the Gulf war.

A North Atlantic Treaty Organization statement said that "in view of the decreased threat to allied territory" the planes could "return to their home bases."

Belgium sent 18 Mirage-5 fighter bombers, Italy six F-104 Starfighters and Germany 18 Alpha Jet ground attack aircraft. There have

been no reports that the force was ever used.

Defense Ministry officials said that Belgian planes would return by the end of next week.

The force was deployed in southeastern Turkey "to demonstrate NATO's collective solidarity and determination in the face of a potential threat to allied territory," the statement said.

Although NATO itself was not involved in the war, member countries sent planes, missiles and other hardware to Turkey to strengthen its defenses in case of attack.

In addition, the NATO allies

sent patrol planes, surveillance ships, mine detectors and minesweepers to the Mediterranean to ensure that sea lanes remained open for commercial shipping.

The statement said that measures taken to protect shipping lanes and heighten air defenses in the southern region would be "progressively terminated."

The dozens of ships and planes involved, it said, would return to their normal operating areas or to training status. It did not specify the phasing period.

Turkey is the only one of the 16 NATO nations that shares a border with Iraq.

THATCHER: Political Widowhood Is Taking Its Toll on the Iron Lady, and the War Has Not Helped

(Continued from page 1)

highly popular prime minister, whose poll ratings for the moment far exceed those that dogged her at the end of her tenure.

Mrs. Thatcher's staff turned down a request to interview her — she is saving her first public comments for Barbara Walters, an aide said. Friends and former colleagues do speak, but mostly not for attribution. And few want to talk about the most sensitive subject of all: her attitude toward Mr. Major.

His success clearly poses a dilemma for her. She has publicly praised his cool, low-key approach to the Gulf crisis — an approach in marked contrast to her own combative, high-volume style — and his aides insist that their relationship is as warm and supportive as ever.

Yet at the same time, her friends say, Mrs. Thatcher fears that Mr. Major's government is seeking to distance itself not only from her style but from her policies. The new leaders of the Conservative Party espouse the "social market," a caring philosophy of improved education and health services that sounds far removed from the rougher, free-market gospel advocated by Mrs. Thatcher. They are also seeking ways of softening or even scrapping the poll tax, the deeply unpopular new system of local government taxation that she championed and that played a part in her demise.

Behind her concern on these issues, friends say, lurks the sense that if only Mr. Major's backers had stuck more loyally with her in the autumn, she would still be at the post she loved so much, leading the good fight for free enterprise.

"There's a double whammy with Major," said Michael White, political writer for The Guardian. "Not only did he betray her, he's also dismantling the things

she believes in. Quite a lot of the bitterness you hear from her loyalists ultimately comes direct from her."

Unlike the handing over of power in the United States and its attendant pomp and circumstance, the changing of prime ministers in Britain occurs with brutal, unsentimental swiftness. Just one week after Mrs. Thatcher announced her resignation, she was gone from No. 10 Downing Street, her home since 1979.

She moved to a house in Dulwich, South London, far from the center of town and the center of politics. The official staff of 125 was gone; Her Majesty's government does not even provide a secretary to former prime ministers, and Mrs. Thatcher had no one to help her answer the 66,000 letters that poured in after the resignation. She even left her private phone book at the office. From a grateful nation she received an annual pension of about \$34,000, a bulletproof car, a phalanx of bodyguards and a cramped, dark office in the basement of the House of Commons.

A close friend, the former Conservative Party treasurer Lord McAlpine, lent her a suite of offices near Parliament, and he and other friends have helped pay for a small staff. Kathleen Ford, third wife and widow of Henry Ford II, lent her an apartment in Belgravia, one of London's swankiest neighborhoods.

Twice a week, Sir Charles Powell, her former chief secretary and foreign policy adviser, strolled from Downing Street to her office to fill her in on world affairs. But no one could fill the long hours or ease the growing sense of despair. Her husband, Denis, although sympathetic, has long ago learned to live his own life.

Noel Malcolm of The Spectator, a magazine written for and read by the Conservative faithful, wrote that "there can be few more frustrated human beings on

the face of the planet." He quoted an old friend who took her to lunch recently and said that asking her how she was coping "was like asking someone who has been recently widowed how she feels."

"She tried to say all the right things, all the brave things, but you could see the misery in her eyes."

But if she was miserable, she was also loyal. Mindful of the doleful example of Edward Heath, the prime minister whom she had deposed as Tory leader 16 years ago, she was determined not to criticize the new regime in public. Instead, she did her complaining in private, sometimes in long, stream-of-consciousness sessions with loyalists who were far more willing than she to vent anger publicly.

The results have begun to appear in print, especially in the pages of the Sunday Telegraph, the last mainstream vehicle of pure Thatcherism. In recent weeks, the newspaper has accused the new Conservative Party chairman, Chris Patten, the best-known Tory advocate of "social market" politics, of vacillation, insincerity, hypocrisy and pretension.

The ultimate target, of course, is the prime minister, whom the Sunday Telegraph recently accused of "intellectual modesty."

Mr. Major is too popular to be taken on directly, and friends say Mrs. Thatcher remains fond of him even if uncomfortable with some of his policy directions. But that has not stopped her from subtly undermining him. "She sits there like a political grenade with the pin out," said Mr. White of The Guardian.

For example, Mr. Major has taken a far more conciliatory line with the European Community, seeking to make Britain a more cooperative member rather than an outspoken but at times ineffectual rebel. Mrs. Thatcher, however, has made clear she will oppose any backsliding on Europe.

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AFTERMATH: A 'no' for the British prime minister, and a murder inquiry in Algiers

Major Fails to Win Soviet Pledge on Iraq Arms

By Michael Parks

Los Angeles Times Service

MOSCOW — Prime Minister John Major of Britain tried but failed on a visit here to win a promise from President Mikhail S. Gorbachev that the Soviet Union would not return Iraq after the Gulf war.

Mr. Major said, in fact, that he and Mr. Gorbachev had agreed only "on the desirability of restraint on exports to the Gulf area of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons and also on caution on the export of conventional arms."

Mr. Major said the British and Soviet foreign ministers would meet shortly to discuss the question, one of the key issues for the postwar period.

But he bluntly replied, "No," when asked whether he had received any guarantee that the Soviet Union would not resume its arms sales.

The wording of Mr. Major's initial statement, which he carefully

read at a news conference Tuesday, puzzled diplomats because both Britain and the Soviet Union oppose the spread of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons, and both, like the United States, have been discussing ways to limit their possible use by a ban on the transfer of such technology.

"The words are Prime Minister Major's, for we stand against the use of all weapons of mass destruction," a senior Soviet official said later.

"President Gorbachev had stressed, in fact, that the arms race must not be resumed in the region, that competition must not be resumed among those seeking to profit from supplies of new arms to the region," he said.

The Soviet Union, for decades Iraq's major arms supplier, halted all its weapons shipments when Baghdad seized Kuwait in August, and it subsequently voted in the UN Security Council for an international ban on arms sales to Iraq and later for economic sanctions.

Soviet officials have nevertheless refused to extend that policy indefinitely. Iraq, they have suggested, will in time need at least defensive arms to replace those destroyed in the war and perhaps modest amounts of weapons beyond that to ensure a military balance in the region.



Mr. Major holding a captured Iraqi assault rifle. He was meeting with British troops in Saudi Arabia.

U.S. Journalist's Killing in Algiers: Inquiry So Far Yields No Terror Link

By Leigh Bruce

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — No evidence has surfaced to link the killing in Algiers of Philip Shehadi, a correspondent for the Reuters news agency, to international terrorism, according to U.S. diplomatic sources and Reuters executives.

They added, however, that Algerian authorities had not submitted a preliminary report on the killing.

Mr. Shehadi, 33, a U.S. citizen, was found stabbed to death in his rented apartment on Friday. Shortly after he was discovered by the building's concierge, a number of high-level officials appeared on the scene, according to Mark Wood, editor in chief of Reuters.

David Hess, the U.S. consul in Algiers, said the authorities were "giving the matter very careful and high-level attention," with the interior minister overseeing the investigation. Mr. Hess and Reuters officials have requested that a report be produced within the next few days.

Mr. Wood said that the Algerian authorities "haven't told us much at all."

The Algerian authorities concluded initially that the killing was committed by an acquaintance of

the victim and probably was not premeditated.

"They are convinced he knew the assailant because he let them in," Mr. Wood said. In addition, no organization has claimed responsibility for the crime, as would normally happen if terrorism were involved.

Another person with knowledge of the investigation said the weapon used was a knife from the victim's kitchen, indicating that "it wasn't someone who came there armed with the intention of killing him."

He added that there had not been ruled out as a motive, as some of the victim's belongings appeared to be missing, including a television.

The victim's father, Fadlou Shehadi of Princeton, New Jersey, said that no one with knowledge of the Middle East could take the event "at face value." But he added that without "evidence to the contrary we have to be careful not to let our imaginations run free."

He pointed out, however, that his son was a U.S. citizen in a country with strong pro-Arab sympathies. "He was a lucrative target," the father said. "The time was right, the place was right."

According to editors at Reuters, Mr. Shehadi had recently written

articles about the rise of Islamic fundamentalism in Algeria and growing anti-American sentiments throughout North Africa. "He knew the score and was very security conscious," a source said.

The victim's father said that on at least one occasion a group of youths had shouted anti-American slogans and jostled his son.

Philip Shehadi attended Oberlin College in Ohio, where he majored in history.

He went to the Middle East in 1982 and joined Reuters in 1984. He reported from Saudi Arabia, Dubai, Bahrain, Cairo and Kuwait before going to Algiers in 1989.

Fluent in Arabic and French, he was "capable of natural contact with all levels of Algerian society," according to his father.

"It is not inconceivable that someone thought his nose was too far into people's affairs," he said.

Canadian Official in Amman

Agence France Presse

AMMAN, Jordan — The Canadian external affairs minister, Joe Clark, arrived here Wednesday for a 24-hour visit. He will hold talks with King Hussein and Foreign Minister Taher Masi.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Space, in Proportion

At last, NASA has brought proportion to the grandiose program to build a permanently manned station in space. NASA's original goals were breathtakingly ambitious. The station was to serve as a launching pad for trips to the moon and Mars; a platform for observing the stars and planets, including the environment of planet Earth; a factory to produce exotic materials outside gravity; a biomedical laboratory to study the effects of space on human life. But the dream proved too big to accomplish. Estimated costs soared irresponsibly, from \$8 billion to \$37 billion. Maintenance of the huge structure, approaching the size of the U.S. Capitol, was beyond the capability of a handful of astronauts. And, after the 1986 Challenger accident, the shuttle fleet looked incapable of ferrying the parts.

Scale it back. Congress ordered last year. A White House panel of experts agreed, and now NASA has done so. The simpler, cheaper plan will not satisfy those who question why there should be any manned space program at all. But if there is to be any role for humans in space, as there probably should be, NASA's approach appears at first blush reasonable and achievable.

The plan would trim the station from 508 to about 300 feet, reduce the crew from eight to four, allow ground assembly of much of the station, simplify maintenance,

sharply reduce the shuttle flights required and cut the budget over the next six years by \$6 billion. Most important, the plan focuses on just two missions: studying the long-term effects of space on human life, and investigating the commercial possibilities for making ultra-pure crystals, metals and drugs outside gravity.

A questionable feature is the balance struck between the two missions. The plan appears to give priority, at least in timing, to the commercially oriented research. That may be necessary on practical grounds and to satisfy Congress. But a White House panel recommended last year that life-science studies to determine the feasibility of long-duration human space flight be the fundamental goal. Such research is needed because scientists do not understand the hazards posed to humans by solar flares, cosmic radiation or muscle and bone deterioration outside gravity.

A more fundamental question is whether the station should be built at all. The only justification is a belief that humans — preferably Americans — will one day explore other planets, and that it would be a shame not to gain the medical knowledge they will need. For all its troubles, NASA has the expertise and momentum to keep open that window to the future.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Wiser With Oil

With the cease-fire in the Gulf, Americans can expect oil to be cheap and readily accessible for the foreseeable future, which in this case means a year or two. That will generate a certain temptation to use more oil. The temptation will be reinforced by the Bush administration's unwise proposal for a national energy policy, with its emphasis on more oil production and its neglect of serious conservation.

But if the past decade's pattern continues, there will not be a great surge in oil consumption. In the absence of reliable public policy, Americans, from large corporations to private individuals, seem to have devised their own energy policies, and the central theme is caution. People have apparently tired of being whipped by unpredictable swings and swoops in the price of oil, and they have been backing away from it — especially in industry.

It is revealing to consider energy consumption in America over the decade-plus that runs from 1978 to 1989, both of them years that preceded Middle Eastern crises and the recessions that followed. In 1978 the volume of oil burned in the United States hit a record that it has never again approached. Although oil was cheaper in 1989 than in 1978, the country chose to use much less of it.

Instead, reliance on coal is up sharply along with the production of nuclear power.

Total U.S. consumption of energy rose during those 11 years, but only very slowly. Economic output, meanwhile, went up briskly. The country is using energy more efficiently now than it did in the late 1970s. Cars then ran an average of 14 miles on a gallon of gas. By 1988 the average was up to nearly 20 miles. Similarly the continuing shift from primary fuels to electricity has brought large efficiency gains to commerce and industry — encouraged by the stability of electricity prices. Adjusted for inflation, they are slightly lower now than a decade ago.

With forceful and competent public leadership, those efficiency gains would have been greater and the dependence on uncertain sources of oil reduced much farther. Other countries' experience demonstrates the point. This time a jump in oil prices inflicted only a mild recession on the United States. But there has been no recession at all in most of Western Europe or in Japan. Countries pay a price for a failure of public policy. Yet even in the absence of good public policy, private policy on energy has been strong enough to begin to turn America in the direction it now needs to take.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Winking at a Scandal

The Federal Reserve Board has finally cracked down on the high-flying Bank of Credit and Commerce International. The bank, based in Luxembourg, has agreed to cut its ties to Washington's largest bank and cease U.S. operations. BCCI pleaded guilty last year to laundering millions in drug money for, among others, Panama's deposed leader, Manuel Noriega.

While the Fed's order should halt BCCI's suspect American activities, it leaves a big mystery: How did this global renegade control a large American bank — First American Bankshares — without the knowledge or approval of federal authorities? The question deserves far more attention than Congress has seen fit to give it.

BCCI was founded in 1972 by an ambitious Pakistani financier with capital from Arab investors and the Bank of America. It grew spectacularly, to \$20 billion in assets with more than 300 branches in dozens of countries. U.S. regulators rejected its bid for two American banks in the mid-1970s, citing inadequate information. But in 1981 the Federal Reserve approved the sale of Washington's First American Bankshares to a group of Middle East investors who used BCCI loans to buy it.

Federal authorities were suspicious of the BCCI connection even then, but were assured by Clark Clifford, the prominent Washington lawyer and influential political adviser to presidents, that there would be no link. Mr. Clifford, whose firm represents BCCI, became chairman of First American Bankshares after the takeover.

Other Comment

Clarification in the Baltics

The public opinion poll results in the Baltics are not much of a sensation. No one doubted that the majority of Estonians and Latvians, like Lithuanians last month, would cast their votes for the sweet word of "freedom." The most important result, judging by the percentage of the polls, is that the majority of the population belonging to ethnic minorities joined the indigenous population. And this is what makes all the difference. Such an outcome was partly caused by the rude interference of Soviet armed forces into the political life of the republics. The issue of which of the Russian-speakers are really "occupiers" and which are patriots in the Baltics was to a considerable degree clarified when tanks and sub-machine guns took aim at them.

From a political point of view, it is most important today that we emphasize correct issues. The multinational Baltic population is not rejecting the possibility of a radically renewed cooperation with other republics, including Russia, as opponents of independence are trying to picture. Their "no" was voiced only against the attempts of the center to build this renewed community from above, not from below, by authoritarian, not democratic, means.

It is regrettable that the Baltics have taken a line of boycotting the March 17 referendum. This puts them in a dubious position of states claiming to be independent but unsure of themselves and thus allowing their opponents to dispute the poll results which otherwise might be confirmed during the referendum of March 17.

—Komsomolskaya Pravda (Moscow)

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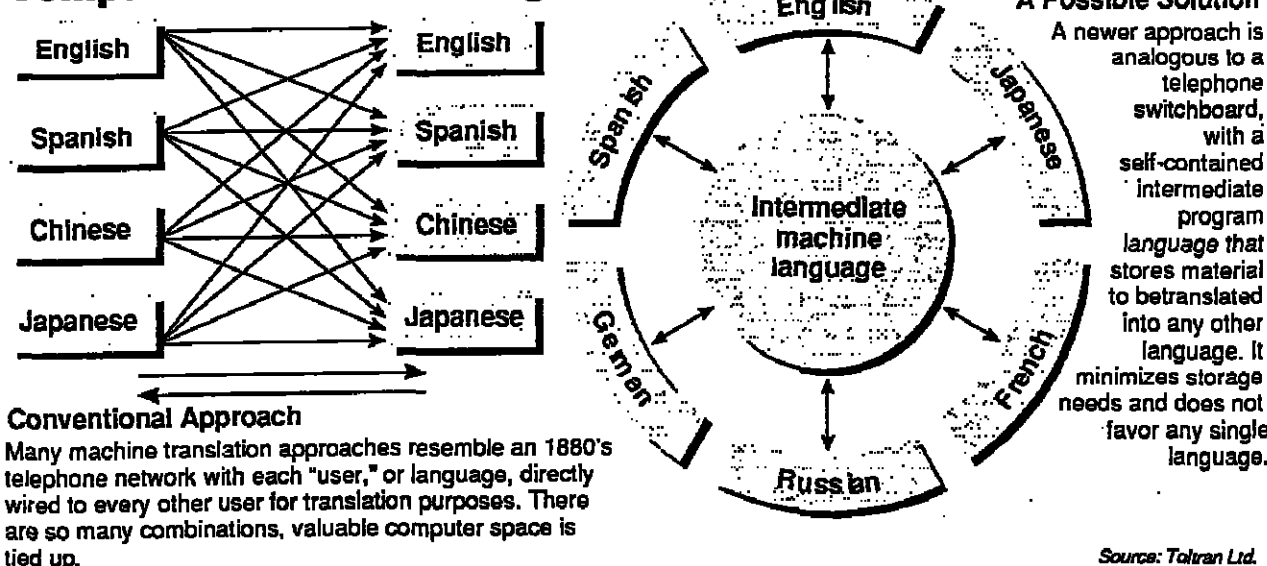
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Directeur de la publication: Richard D. Simmons

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Canabury Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel: 472-7768. Telex: RS5928
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895, 897, 899, 901, 903, 905, 907, 909, 911, 913, 915, 917, 919, 921, 923, 925, 927, 929, 931, 933, 935, 937, 939, 941, 943, 945, 947, 949, 951, 953, 955, 957, 959, 961, 963, 965, 967, 969, 971, 973, 975, 977, 979, 981, 983, 985, 987, 989, 991, 993, 995, 997, 999, 1001, 1003, 1005, 1007, 1009, 1011, 1013, 1015, 1017, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1025, 1027, 1029, 1031, 1033, 1035, 1037, 1039, 1041, 1043, 1045, 1047, 1049, 1051, 1053, 1055, 1057, 1059, 1061, 1063, 1065, 1067, 1069, 1071, 1073, 1075, 1077, 1079, 1081, 1083, 1085, 1087, 1089, 1091, 1093, 1095, 1097, 1099, 1101, 1103, 1105, 1107, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1115, 1117, 1119, 1121, 1123, 1125, 1127, 1129, 1131, 1133, 1135, 1137, 1139, 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147, 1149, 1151, 1153, 1155, 1157, 1159, 1161, 1163, 1165, 1167, 1169, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1177, 1179, 1181, 1183, 1185, 1187, 1189, 1191, 1193, 1195, 1197, 1199, 1201, 1203, 1205, 1207, 1209, 1211, 1213, 1215, 1217, 1219, 1221, 1223, 1225, 1227, 1229, 1231, 1233, 1235, 1237, 1239, 1241, 1243, 1245, 1247, 1249, 1251, 1253, 1255, 1257, 1259, 1261, 1263, 1265, 1267, 1269, 1271, 1273, 1275, 1277, 1279, 1281, 1283, 1285, 1287, 1289, 1291, 1293, 1295, 1297, 1299, 1301, 1303, 1305, 1307, 1309, 1311, 1313, 1315, 1317, 1319, 1321, 1323, 1325, 1327, 1329, 1331, 1333, 1335, 1337, 1339, 1341, 1343, 1345, 1347, 1349, 1351, 1353, 1355, 1357, 1359, 1361, 1363, 1365, 1367, 1369, 1371, 1373, 1375, 1377, 1379, 1381, 1383, 1385, 1387, 1389, 1391, 1393, 1395, 1397, 1399, 1401, 1403, 1405, 1407, 1409, 1411, 1413, 1415, 1417, 1419, 1421, 1423, 1425, 1427, 1429, 1431, 1433, 1435, 1437, 1439, 1441, 1443, 1445, 1447, 1449, 1451, 1453, 1455, 1457, 1459, 1461, 1463, 1465, 1467, 1469, 1471, 1473, 1475, 1477, 1479, 1481, 1483, 1485, 1487, 1489, 1491, 1493, 1495, 1497, 1499, 1501, 1503, 1505, 1507, 1509, 1511, 1513, 1515, 1517, 1519, 1521, 1523, 1525, 1527, 1529, 1531, 1533, 1535, 1537, 1539, 1541, 1543, 1545, 1547, 1549, 1551, 1553, 1555, 1557, 1559, 1561, 1563, 1565, 1567, 1569, 1571, 1573, 1575, 1577, 1579, 1581, 1583, 1585, 1587, 1589, 1591, 1593, 1595, 1597, 1599, 1601, 1603, 1605, 1607, 1609, 1611, 1613, 1615, 1617, 1619, 1621, 1623, 1625, 1627, 1629, 1631, 1633, 1635, 1637, 1639, 1641, 1643, 1645, 1647, 1649, 1651, 1653, 1655, 1657, 1659, 1661, 1663, 1665, 1667, 1669, 1671, 1673, 1675, 1677, 1679, 1681, 1683, 1685, 1687, 1689, 1691, 1693, 1695, 1697, 1699, 1701, 1703, 1705, 1707, 1709, 1711, 1713, 1715, 1717, 1719, 1721, 1723, 1725, 1727, 1729, 1731, 1733, 1735, 1737, 1739, 1741, 1743, 1745, 1747, 1749, 1751, 1753, 1755, 1757, 1759, 1761, 1763, 1765, 1767, 1769, 1771, 1773, 1775, 1777, 1779, 1781, 1783, 1785, 1787, 1789, 1791, 1793, 1795, 1797, 1799, 1801, 1803, 1805, 1807, 1809, 1811, 1813, 1815, 1817, 1819, 1821, 1823, 1825, 1827, 1829, 1831, 1833, 1835, 1837, 1839, 1841, 1843, 1845, 1847, 1849, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1857, 1859, 1861, 1863, 1865, 1867, 1869, 1871, 1873, 1875, 1877, 1879, 1881, 1883, 1885, 1887, 1889, 1891, 1893, 1895, 1897, 1899, 1901, 1903, 1905, 1907, 1909, 1911, 1913, 1915, 1917, 1919, 1921, 1923, 1925, 1927, 1929, 1931, 1933, 1935, 1937, 1939, 1941, 1943, 1945, 1947, 1949, 1951, 1953, 1955, 1957, 1959, 1961, 1963, 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971, 1973, 1975, 1977, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1985, 1987, 1989, 1991, 1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2011, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019, 2021, 2023, 2025, 2027, 2029, 2031, 2033, 2035, 2037, 2039, 2041, 2043, 2045, 2047, 2049, 2051, 2053, 2055, 2057, 2059, 2061, 2063, 2065, 2067, 2069, 2071, 2073, 2075, 2077, 2079, 2081, 2083, 2085, 2087, 2089, 2091, 2093, 2095, 2097, 2099, 2101, 2103, 2105, 2107, 2109, 2111, 2113, 2115, 2117, 2119, 2121, 2123, 2125, 2127, 2129, 2131, 2133, 2135, 2137, 2139, 2141, 2143, 2145, 2147, 2149, 2151, 2153, 2155, 2157, 2159, 2161, 2163, 2165, 2167, 2169, 2171, 2173, 2175, 2177, 2179, 2181, 2183, 2185, 2187, 2189, 2191, 2193, 2195, 2197, 2199, 2201, 2203, 2205, 2207, 2209, 2211, 2213, 2215, 2217, 2219, 2221, 2223, 2225, 2227, 2229, 2231, 2233, 2235, 2237, 2239, 2241, 2243, 2245, 2247, 2249, 2251, 2253, 2255, 2257, 2259, 2261, 2263, 2265, 2267, 2269, 2271, 2273, 2275, 2277, 2279, 2281, 2283, 2285, 2287, 2289, 2291, 2293, 2295, 2297, 2299, 2301, 2303, 2305, 2307, 2309, 2311, 2313, 2315, 2317, 2319, 2321, 2323, 2325, 2327, 2329, 2331, 2333, 2335, 2337, 2339, 2341, 2343, 2345, 2347, 2349, 2351, 2353, 2355, 2357, 2359, 2361, 2363, 2365, 2367, 2369, 2371, 2373, 2375, 2377, 2379, 2381, 2383, 2385, 2387, 2389, 2391, 2393, 2395, 2397, 2399, 2401, 2403, 2405, 2407, 2409, 2411, 2413, 2415, 2417, 2419, 2421, 2423, 2425, 2427, 2429, 2431, 2433, 2435, 2437, 2439, 2441, 2443, 2445, 2447, 2449, 2451, 2453, 2455, 2457, 2459, 2461, 2463, 2465, 2467, 2469, 2471, 2473, 2475, 2477, 2479, 2481, 2483, 2485, 2487, 2489, 2491, 2493, 2495, 2497, 2499, 2501, 2503, 2505, 2507, 2509, 2511, 2513, 2515, 2517, 2519, 2521, 2523, 2525, 2527, 2529, 2531, 2533, 2535, 2537, 2539, 2541, 2543, 2545, 2547, 2549, 2551, 2553, 2555, 2557, 2559, 2561, 2563, 2565, 2567, 2569, 2571, 2573, 2575, 2577, 2579, 2581, 2583, 2585, 2587, 2589, 2591, 2593, 2595, 2597, 2599, 2601, 2603, 2605, 2607, 2609, 2611, 2613, 2615, 2617, 2619, 2621, 2623, 2625, 2627, 2629, 2631, 2633, 2635, 2637, 2639, 2641, 2643, 2645, 2647, 2649, 2651, 2653, 2655, 2657, 2659, 2661, 2663, 2665, 2667, 2669, 2671, 2673, 2675, 2677, 2679, 2681, 2683, 2685, 2687, 2689, 2691, 2693, 2695, 2697, 2699, 2701, 2703, 2705, 2707, 2709, 2711, 2713, 2715, 2717, 2719, 2721, 2723, 2725, 2727, 2729, 2731, 2733, 2735, 2737, 2739, 2741, 2743, 2745, 2747, 2749, 2751, 2753, 2755, 2757, 2759, 2761, 2763, 2765, 2767, 2769, 2771, 2773, 2775, 2777, 2779, 2781, 2783, 2785, 2787, 2789, 2791, 2793, 2795, 2797, 2799, 2801, 2803, 2805, 2807, 2809, 2811, 2813, 2815, 2817, 2819, 2821, 2823, 2825, 2827, 2829, 2831, 2833, 2835, 2837, 2839, 2841, 2843, 2845, 2847, 2849, 2851, 2853, 2855, 2857, 2859, 2861, 2863, 2865, 2867, 2869, 2871, 2873, 2875, 2877, 2879, 2881, 2883, 2885, 2887, 2889, 2891, 2893, 2895, 2897, 2899, 2901, 2903, 2905, 2907, 2909, 2911, 2913, 2915, 2917, 2919, 2921, 2923, 2925, 2927, 2929, 2931, 2933, 2935, 2937, 2939, 2941, 2943, 2945, 2947, 2949, 2951, 2953, 2955, 2957, 2959, 2961, 2963, 2965, 2967, 2969, 2971, 2973, 2975, 2977, 2979, 2981, 2983, 2985, 2987, 2989, 2991, 2993, 2995, 2997, 2999, 3001, 3003, 3005, 3007, 3009, 3011, 3013, 3015, 3017, 3019, 3021, 3023, 3025, 3027, 3029, 3031, 3033, 3035, 3037, 3039, 3041, 3043, 3045, 3047, 3049, 3051, 3053, 3055, 3057, 3059, 3061, 3063, 3065, 3067, 3069, 3071, 3073, 3075, 3077, 3079, 3081, 3083, 3085, 3087, 3089, 3091, 3093, 3095, 3097, 3099, 3101, 3103, 3105, 3107, 3109, 3111, 3113, 3115, 3117, 3119, 3121, 3123, 3125, 3127, 3129, 3131, 3133, 3135, 3137, 3139, 3141, 3143, 3145, 3147, 3149, 3151, 3153, 3155, 3157, 3159, 3161, 3163, 3165, 3167, 3169, 3171, 3173, 3175, 3177, 3179, 3181, 3183, 3185, 3187, 3189, 3191, 3193, 3195, 3197, 3199, 3201, 3203, 3205, 3207, 3209, 3211, 3213, 3215, 3217, 3219, 3221, 3223, 3225, 3227, 3229, 3231, 3233, 3235, 3237, 3239, 3241, 3243, 3245, 3247, 3249, 3251, 3253, 3255, 3257, 3259, 3261, 3263, 3265, 3267, 3269, 3271, 3273, 3275, 3277, 3279, 3281, 3283, 3285, 3287, 3289, 3291, 3293, 3295, 3297, 3299, 3301, 3303, 3305, 3307, 3309, 3311, 3313, 3315, 3317, 3319, 3321, 3323, 3325, 3327, 3329, 3331, 3333, 3335, 3337, 3339, 3341, 3343, 3345, 3347, 3349, 3351, 3353, 3355, 3357, 3359, 3361, 3363, 3365, 3367, 3369, 3371, 3373, 3375, 3377, 3379, 3381, 3383, 3385, 3387, 3389, 3391, 3393, 3395, 3397, 3399, 3401, 3403, 3405, 3407, 3409, 3411, 3413, 3415, 3417, 3419, 3421, 3423, 3425, 3427, 3429, 3431, 3433, 3435, 3437, 3439, 3441, 3443, 3445, 3447, 3449, 3451, 3453, 3455, 3457, 3459, 3461, 3463, 3465, 3467, 3469, 3471, 3473, 3475, 3477, 3479, 3481, 3483, 3485, 3487, 3489, 3491, 3493, 3495, 3497, 3499, 3501, 3503, 3505, 3507, 3509, 3511, 3513, 3515, 3517, 3519, 3521, 3523, 3525, 3527, 3529, 3531, 3533, 3535, 3537, 3539, 3541, 3543, 3545, 3547, 3549, 3551, 3553, 3555, 3557, 3559, 3561, 3563, 3565, 3567, 3569, 357

HEALTH / SCIENCE

Computer Translation Progress



Soon: Computer Linguists

By Warren E. Leary
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — After years of limited progress and effort, there is now a renaissance of interest in using computers to translate languages. Scientists believe that the more powerful computers, advances in artificial intelligence and new approaches to translation, the long-sought goal of machine translation may be at hand.

Researchers once believed machine translation would be a relatively simple task of having computers match words in dictionaries and apply a few rules of grammar. But different concepts among languages, varying uses of parts of speech, idioms, nuance, contextual meanings, sentence structure and other factors proved daunting.

For example, the sentence "The hunters shot at the ducks and I saw several fall" is immediately comprehensible to all speakers of English, but can pose a vexing conundrum for a computer trying to determine whether it was the hunters or the ducks that fell. Likewise, the declarative statement "I can fish" could easily be translated, "I work in a cannery."

The initial brute-force approach of using powerful computers containing large dictionaries, syntax rules and mathematical methods to solve problems, or algorithms, did not fade away entirely.

Several companies, including Systran Translation Systems Inc. of La Jolla, California, continued to refine such systems and now claim 85 percent or better accuracy in translating specialized documents into several languages.

"Systran proved that machine translation could be done and that there was a market for rudimentary translation," said Dr. Yorick Wilks, head of the Computing Research Laboratory at New Mexico State University.

"The translations are rough, but useful. However, they require human translators to do

pre-editing and post-editing to deal with ambiguities and to create a first-rate finished product."

One promising alternative to the brute force approach lies in the analysis of meaning. Methods are being developed that infer meaning by the context in which a word is used, said Dr. Jaime G. Carbonell, director of the Center for Machine Translation at Carnegie-Mellon University in Pittsburgh. Using artificial intelligence techniques that simulate human thinking, it should be possible to organize semantic information in a hierarchical fashion so that the computer can pick the most likely meaning from a list of abstract possibilities, he said.

In translating "I took the cake from the table and ate it," for example, a computer could tell that "ate" referred to cake and not table by knowing that something you eat has to be edible.

"By using semantic information, you can infuse the system with a degree of common sense it didn't have before when you used only syntax and word order," Dr. Carbonell said.

Another approach receiving considerable attention is the use of "unified grammars" or "interlinguas" that contain common grammatical instructions and certain correspondence into the 10 official languages used by the members. In addition, increased trade with Japan, South Korea and other nations in the Far East is fueling interest in the United States in translating to and from Oriental languages.

The European Economic Community estimated that language translation cost governments and businesses worldwide more than \$20 billion in 1988 and that this figure was expected to increase by 20 percent each year. These high costs have led Japan and the European community to continue spending millions of dollars annually on computer translation research even while the U.S. efforts lagged.

Alan W. Portella of Systran said it costs about \$45 per page for a human translator to translate from one language to another, compared with about \$20 per page for current machine translation that is later checked by a human.

Birth Defects: Age Not Always a Factor

By Natalie Angier
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Older women have no greater risk of bearing children with many of the commonest birth defects than do younger women, and may even have a lower chance of giving birth to babies with three common congenital deformities, a new study has found.

The report, which examined nearly 27,000 cases of birth defects, seems to contradict the conventional wisdom that women play a kind of Russian roulette with their future offspring when they postpone motherhood beyond the age of 35. The analysis does not include cases of Down's syndrome, which are known to be more prevalent among older women.

But it is the first study to systematically examine the risk of 43 other common birth defects relative to maternal age. It concludes that the rate of disorders like spina bifida, cleft palate, heart defects and limb deformities does not rise even as women approach their late 40s. And because Down's syndrome is easily detected by standard prenatal tests like amniocentesis, the researchers said, older women with good test results have no greater reason to worry than do women in their 20s.

"I think it's quite heartening," said Dr. Patricia A. Baird of department of medical genetics at the University of British Columbia, the primary author of the new report, which is appearing Friday in the journal

Lancet. "We can now reassure an older woman that if the amnio is O.K., she should feel just as optimistic about the outcome of her pregnancy as a younger woman."

Other researchers said the report was impressive because of the breadth and consistency of the results. "I was surprised to see that none of the birth defects went up with age," said Dr. Mark A. Klebanoff of the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development in Bethesda, Maryland. "We don't know what causes most garden variety birth defects, but obviously changes associated with age aren't a factor shown in this study."

Dr. Baird said one especially provocative result of her study indicated that the odds of some birth defects seem to drop among women over 30. The risk of two disorders, hypertrophic pyloric stenosis, a narrowing of the stomach, and patent ductus arteriosus, a heart defect, declines steadily with age, she said, while a third defect, a dislocatable hip, follows a bell-shaped curve, rising in frequency until the age of 30, and then plunging steeply.

Dr. Baird cautioned that at this point any notions about the peculiar drop in risk for the three defects are "sheer speculation," but she suggested that younger women may have the greater levels of hormones that could touch off excessive growth of muscle tissue found, for example, among babies with a narrowed stomach opening.

"Some particular malformations seem to have some relationship to something that changes as you get older," she said.

But Dr. Neil Risch, a genetic epidemiologist at the Yale University School of Medicine, said he was not persuaded by the data on the three disorders.

"I wouldn't go away with this thinking these age effects are absolutely real," he said. "I would want to see this studied elsewhere and replicated."

In the report, the researchers studied 26,859 infants with congenital defects of unknown cause born in British Columbia from 1966 through 1981. Those cases excluded not only babies with Down's syndrome, but also instances where the mother had known risk factors like a family history of genetic disease, diabetes, alcoholism, or had taken medications linked to birth defects. The cases they considered made up about 5 percent of all infants born in the Canadian province in the period.

Dr. Risch cautioned that the results notwithstanding, older women must keep in mind that the chances of bearing a baby with Down's syndrome rise steeply as they grow older. Women from 35 to 39 years old have four times the risk of women 10 years their junior, he said, while for women over 40, the risk is 12 times that of women in their mid-20s.

Nor should men harbor any illusions that their fertility remains vigorous indefinitely, he said. Genetic mutations that result in severe birth defects like achondroplastic dwarfism are far more common in the sperm of men over 50 than in that of their counterparts under 30.

HEALTH Q&A

Leprosy: Still Something to Reckon With

As a frequent traveler to India, should I be concerned about leprosy? Is it still around and how does one deal with it?

Leprosy is a chronic infectious disease without a proven mode of transmission, though prolonged exposure is implicated in children and teenagers in adults. It is endemic in tropical Asia (including India), Africa and Central and South America.

It is definitely still around. The World Health Organization reports that although from 1985 to 1989 the number of registered cases dropped from 5.5 million to 3.9 million, the mean global prevalence is still 195 per 100,000 population.

Experimental vaccines made from animal-grown bacilli are promising for immunization for children, while drugs and vaccines are currently being tested for prophylaxis for family contacts of patients with leprosy.

I have made many unsuccessful attempts to obtain reliable information from my (Belgian) generalist regarding acute toxoplasmosis infection during pregnancy. Where are the leading research and treatment centers in Europe?

The offending organism, *Toxoplasma gondii*, is found worldwide in humans and many species of birds and animals, particularly the definitive host, the cat. Human infection can occur by ingestion of uncooked meat or, in the case of children, contaminated soil, or by blood transfusion.

Pregnant women should have serum examined for the IgM antibody to *Toxoplasma gondii*, as congenital transmission occurs only as a result of acute infection in the nonimmune women during pregnancy. Of the roughly 1 percent infection detected in women during pregnancy, some 15 to 60 percent, varying with trimester, are transmitted to the fetus, only a small percentage of which result in abortion or stillbirths.

Treatment of pregnant women is controversial because of the possible toxic effects of treatment in the fetus, but because early treatment reduces (not eliminates) incidences of fetal infection, most researchers agree that treatment is justified. Contact the Infectious Diseases Section of the Pasteur Institute in Paris for further information.

As a European being transferred to Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur), I would like some basic information regarding health and pharmacy services there. In the major cities there are medical centers offering relatively up-to-date facilities. Upon arrival, designate for you and your family a university-affiliated medical center; the staff will tend to be more alert and informed, as their responsibilities extend beyond patient care to teaching house staff and possibly doing research.

The approximate fee for a private medical visit is listed as roughly the equivalent of \$7.50.

Malay medicine represents an interface between Chinese traditional medicine and Western medicine, and nowhere is this more evident than in the pharmacies.

Michael McGonnon, M.D., will answer questions from readers every other Thursday. Please write to him at the International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, Neuilly 92221, France.

IN BRIEF

Halley's Comet Gets Suddenly Brighter

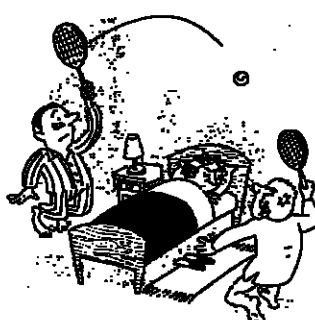
NEW YORK (AP) — Five years after its latest pass near Earth, Halley's comet has unexpectedly erupted at an immense dust cloud that makes it hundreds of times brighter than it was supposed to be.

The comet had been very faint, but last month, when it was some 1.3 billion miles (2.1 billion kilometers) from the sun, astronomers said it had sprouted a shiny dust cloud about 180,000 miles across, more than 1,000 times brighter than the comet was supposed to be at that distance, said Karen Meech of the University of Hawaii's Institute for Astronomy, who spotted it Feb. 15. The brightening was observed Feb. 12 by Olivier Hainaut and Alain Smette, Belgian astronomers observing through a European South-

Lack of Sleep Makes Tennis Players Testy

NEW YORK (NYT) — On the seventh day of the 145-hour tennis marathon, Ed VanTregt had to be led to his side of the court and shown how to hold his racket and how to serve. With only an hour or two of sleep a day, VanTregt and his opponent, Bobby McWaters, became progressively disoriented and irritable and would fall asleep as soon as they got off their feet.

The 1988 marathon was originally just an effort to get into the Guinness Book of Records and to raise money for a North Carolina high school tennis team. But scientists from the Duke University



Medical Center saw it as an opportunity to study sleep loss.

The most interesting finding was of wide mood differences between the two players, Dr. Jack Edinger says in Sleep, a professional journal. This suggested that certain people, because of personality or constitution, may be better suited for situations that require sleep loss, he said.

Prostate Treatment Uses Microwaves

WASHINGTON (WP) — A new device now used in Europe that employs microwave radiation to shrink enlarged prostates will be tested at Georgetown University Medical Center this spring.

The French-made device, called a Prostatron, treats benign prostate hyperplasia, a condition commonly suffered by men over 50. Caused by a noncancerous growth of the prostate, a gland that surrounds the neck of the bladder, benign hyperplasia pinches the urethra, the tube that empties urine from the body. Symptoms include urgency or frequency in urination and an inability to completely empty the bladder.

More than 400,000 transurethral resections are performed annually to treat the condition. Although considered safe, resections require hospitalization, are usually performed under general anesthesia and carry the risk of infection and blood loss. Prostatron treatment, an outpatient procedure done under local anesthesia, does not cause the side effects common with resections, but would not be appropriate in all cases.

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Shouldn't you be reading commentary like this — regularly?

Germany: A New World Role Can't Be Built of Paper

By Lothar Rühl
The writer is a former state secretary in West Germany's Foreign Ministry.

East was shattered by Iraq's aggression against Kuwait. The German role in the Gulf crisis was not to support the allied military buildup in Saudi Arabia through indirect participation in the logistical back-up, but by allowing the use of German territory. Germany was not prepared to assume its international responsibilities. Based on mutual interest, German engagement would have to wait. But the German role in the Gulf crisis was not to support the allied military buildup in Saudi Arabia through indirect participation in the logistical back-up, but by allowing the use of German territory. Germany was not prepared to assume its international responsibilities. Based on mutual interest, German engagement would have to wait. But the German role in the Gulf crisis was not to support the allied military buildup in Saudi Arabia through indirect participation in the logistical back-up, but by allowing the use of German territory. Germany was not prepared to assume its international responsibilities. Based on mutual interest, German engagement would have to wait.

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*** At these rates, hand delivery is available by morning in Barcelona, the same day in Seville and the next day in Bilbao and Valencia. For Madrid, hand-delivery is available by morning, but without the free issue.

ACROSS

1 Battle memento
3 Robin's quest
9 At the stars
14 G. Gray's Casa
15 "Dove sono" is
16 Light bear
17 Finest beer
18 Definitely not a
20 Defensive wall

22 Hopped-up drink
23 Command to
24 Jade
25 " — — — — — Mia
1954 song
27 Some
28 Oklahomans
29 Bergman's
30 Cines and
31 Colette's emotion
32 Stuch, e.g.

35 Appeal
36 Bolognese
37 1575-1612
38 Like a cliché
39 Surrounded by
39 " — — — — — in Calico
1946 song
40 Bat mitzvah, e.g.
41 Omni or
42 Spectrum
43 Fenway Park
44 Has on
45 Homeowner of
46 A pollutant
47 Group for a G.P.
48 Sex-legged carpenter
51 Tanglewood event
55 Describing heptagons
58 Kind of line or shirt
59 Pakistani, e.g.
60 Leo's locks
61 "Money" object
62 Abominable
63 Earl of Avon
64 Vessels for beer

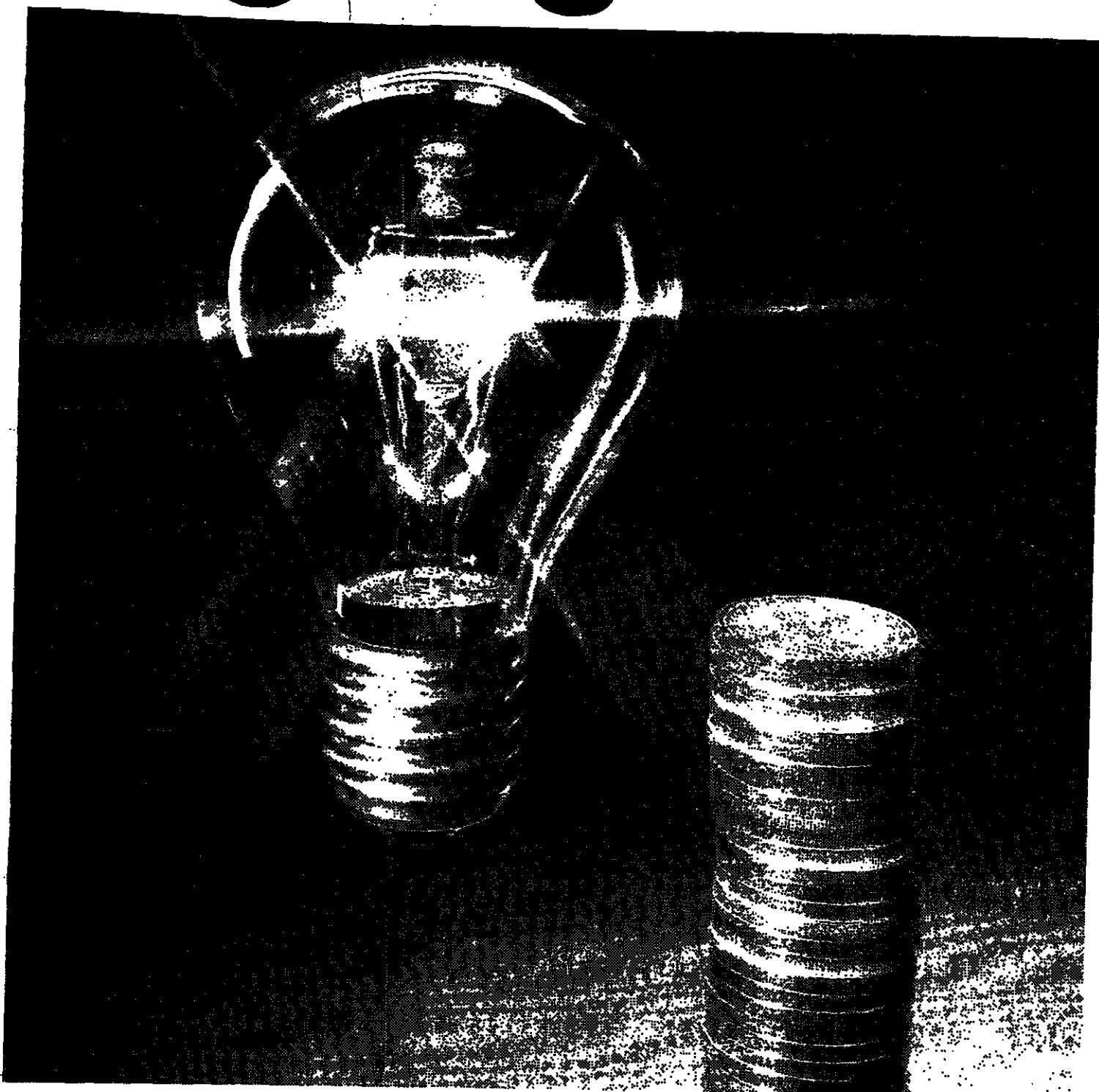
DOWN

1 Rebut
2 Soft drink
3 N African ruler
4 Vegetable stew
5 Provence style
6 TV's Beulah
7 Elouise
8 Umbrella part
9 Copper-ore source
9 Certain birches
10 Cry in "A Christmas Carol"
11 Excited
12 Celebration
13 Daphne became one
14 Gaius's mother
15 Butress of sorts
16 Bureaucrat
17 Russian style
18 The end
19 Of timber
20 Papa in "The Waltons"
21 Rice or Gantry
22 Arcaro's checkers
23 Actress
24 Thompson
25 Kuwait native
26 When most TV sets are on
27 Processions
28 Ages upon ages
29 Kind of knot
30 "The Prince," Bartók ballet
31 Vista
32 Wise — owl
33 Cartouche
34 Rara
35 Vacationer's joy
36 Tyson's milieu
37 Garymede's father
38 Fall to
39 TV's "Major

سكيا في الامم

SIEMENS NIXDORF

Highlights of CeBIT 91



Capital ideas and the capital to implement them: Synergy at work

Some Siemens Nixdorf ideas on show at the CeBIT:

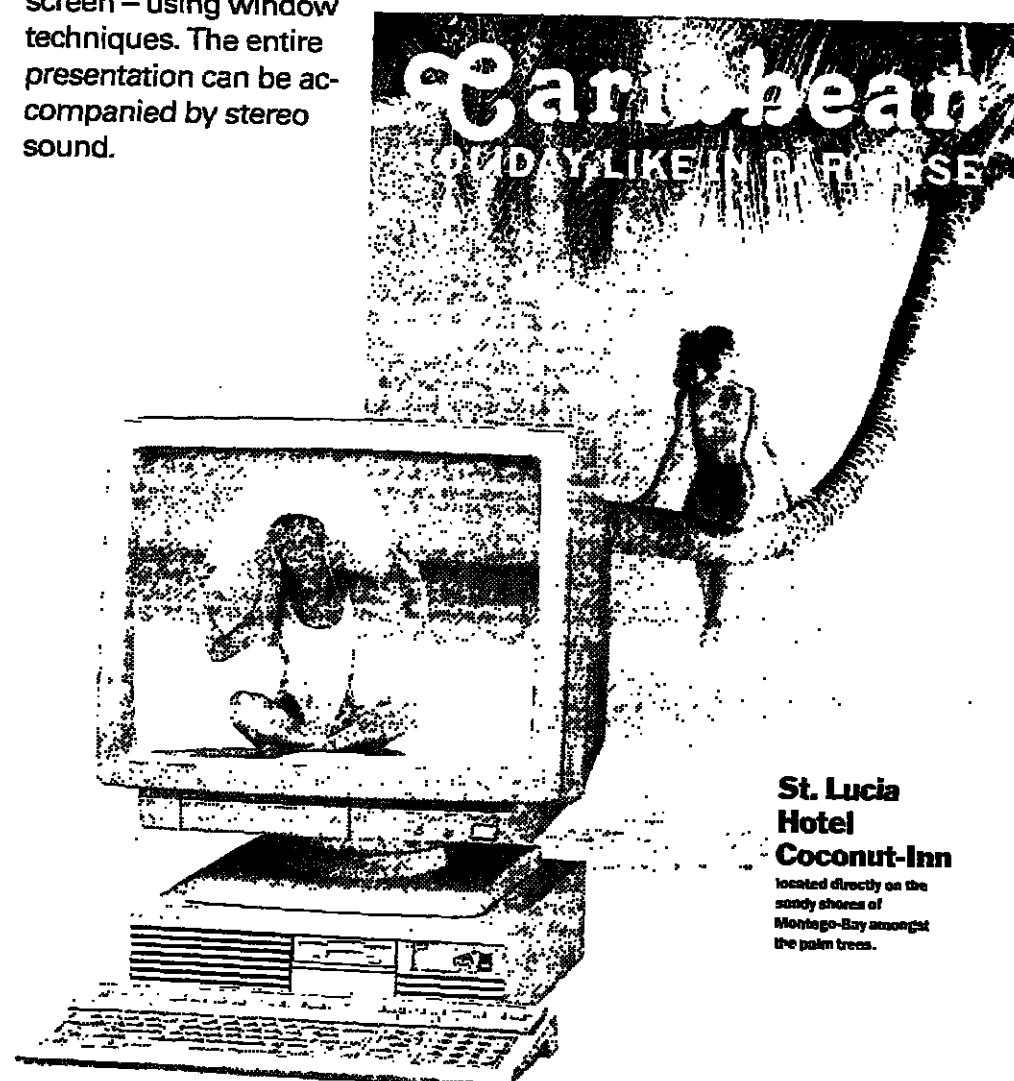
- CAE systems to link office, design department and production
 - Cordless networked computer cash registers for mobile use in shops
 - Infra-red data transmitters for caterers
 - Bank networks with client/server systems that improve the quality of service and advice in the branch office
 - Cost-effective information systems for environmental protection
 - One of Europe's fastest computers - from Europe's largest computer factory
 - 100% performance increase for the UNIX® multi-terminal system MX 500
 - Consulting and system advice for greater quality, economy and security of investment
 - PCs that break down the language barriers across the European single market
 - Digital telephone systems that can bring LAN and ISDN services to every workstation
- Siemens Nixdorf: capital ideas and the capital to implement them - bringing rich rewards to our customers.

Siemens Nixdorf in Hall 1, Stand 5f2/5g1

Multimedia workstations for interactive image and data communication

Siemens Nixdorf workstations introduce "multivision" to almost every area of business and public life. They can show moving and still pictures - with data, text and graphics on-screen - using window techniques. The entire presentation can be accompanied by stereo sound.

With multi-dimensional potential uses: from efficient staff training, laboratory research simulations and customer information at the point-of-sale, to a multi-media spare parts "catalogue" for the motor trade.



St. Lucia Hotel Coconut-Inn located directly on the sandy shores of Montego Bay amongst the palm trees.

Siemens Nixdorf in Hall 1, Stand 5e2/5f1

The European software best-seller and the best-seller translation into UNIX®

COMET®, Europe's largest commercial software library, is continually evolving, to meet increasing demands for computer performance and applications.

The latest example is COMETPRO, the version of the best-selling software for multi-terminal systems that can run under UNIX.

It is the most up-to-date solution for UNIX systems, multiprocessor computers or integrated PCs.

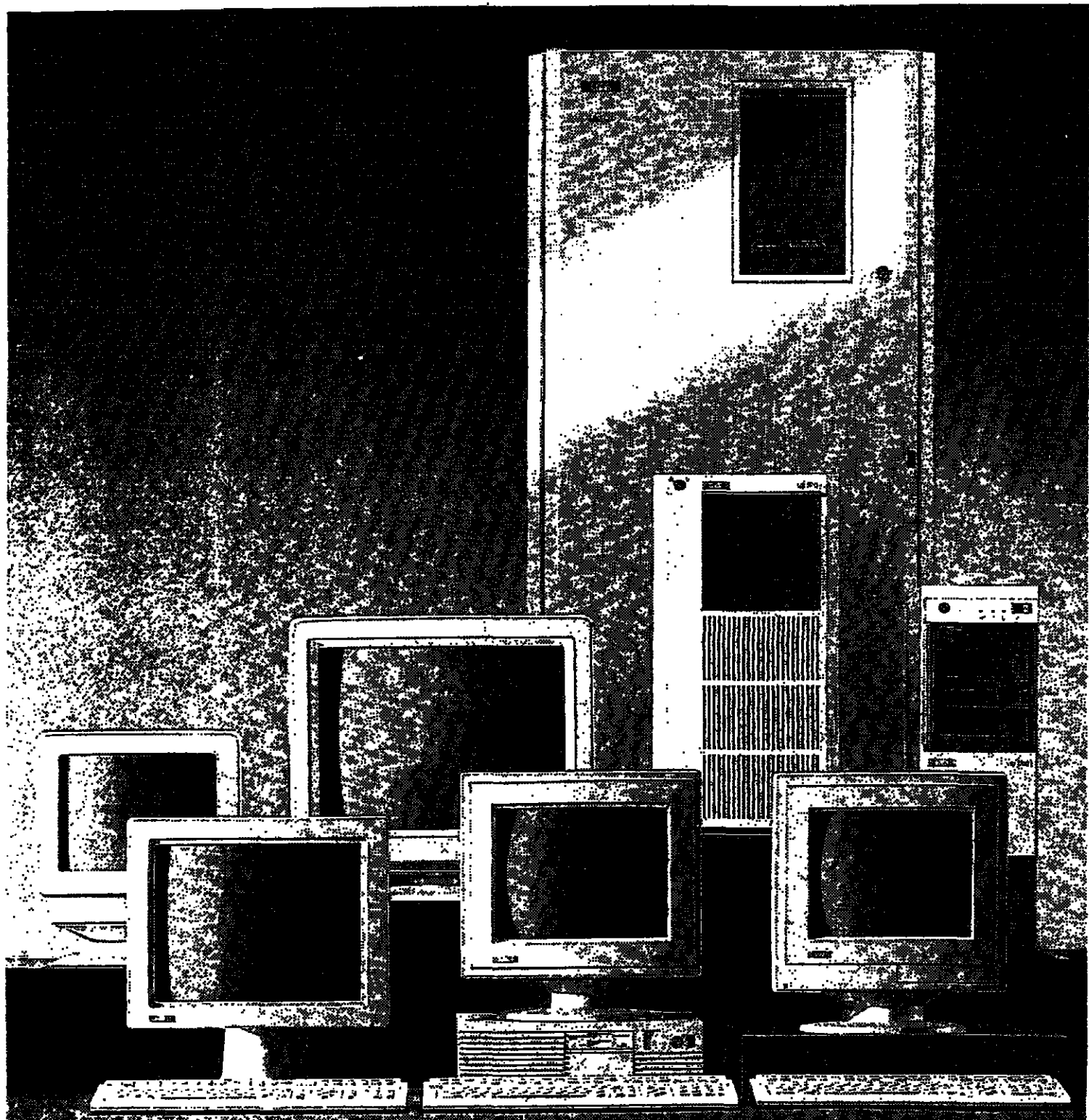
COMET is one example of the range of proven Siemens Nixdorf specialist solutions for industry, commerce and service companies: cost-effective answers for integrated information processing in the office and factory and in purchase and sales departments. Siemens Nixdorf systems cover all performance cat-



egories from PCs and workstations, through to mainframe computers with an economical price-performance relationship.

UNIX® is a registered trademark of UNIX System Laboratories Inc.

SIEMENS NIXDORF



Siemens Nixdorf in Hall 1, Stand 5f2/5g1

MX 500: 100% performance increase from Europe's market leader in UNIX® multi-user systems

Siemens Nixdorf's corporate strategy not only calls for the consistent use of standards and norms. In order to offer its customers maximum use of computer technology, Siemens Nixdorf is also a strong supporter of UNIX development.

The proud result of this involvement is SINIX® computers, the most

successful UNIX multi-user systems in Europe, from Siemens Nixdorf. They run on the transparent UNIX operating system, as well as the OSF/Motif graphic user interface and OSI standards, supporting all accepted open communications.

With the new MX 500 in multiprocessor architecture, Siemens Nixdorf has improved SINIX computer per-

formance yet again: Intel processor 80486, 25 MHz, 32-128 Megabyte main memory, 700 Megabyte to 36 Gigabyte hard disk capacity. That's a performance improvement of 100% for the MX 500—the top model from Europe's most successful supplier of UNIX multi-user systems.

Siemens Nixdorf in Hall 1, Stand 5f2/5g1

One of Europe's fastest computers – from Europe's largest computer factory

With a performance of 50 million instructions a second*, the new H 90 Quadro computer is one of Europe's leaders. It was developed and built by Siemens Nixdorf, in Europe's largest computer factory.

The H 90 is the top model and just one highlight in the BS2000 system family, which is being continuously developed by Siemens Nixdorf to offer optimum price-performance. With a choice of 28 processor configurations, the BS2000 line covers

BS 2000

every performance category – from office computer to mainframe.

The BS2000 operating system has an open design. It is based on the /370 (/390) standard, offers a unique software spectrum and represents a secure investment.

*according to standard benchmark test (SINIX2)

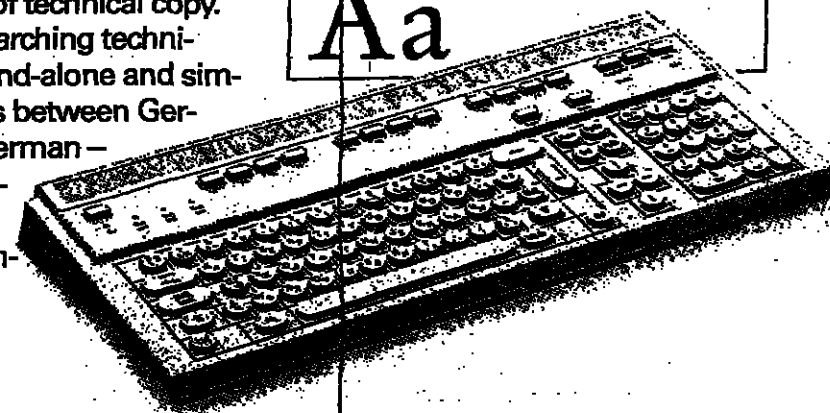
Siemens Nixdorf in Hall 1, Stand 5e2/5f1

The European PC for nine languages and artificial intelligence for rapid translations

The largest European computer company has some bright ideas for the world's largest single market. Siemens Nixdorf has developed a PC that simplifies correspondence in the nine official EC languages. Its Euro-keyboard can cope with linguistic peculiarities, including the French "ü", the Spanish "ñ" and the Danish Ø.

Siemens Nixdorf has developed the METAL® expert system – for rapid translation of technical copy. It saves time researching technical terms, can stand-alone and simplifies translations between German – English, German – Spanish, English – German, Dutch – French and French – Dutch.

Aa Ää Àà
Ââ Áá Ãã
α α Æ æ
Åå



Siemens Nixdorf in Hall 1, Stand 5e2/5f1

First-class hotel communications and hotel-style comfort beside the hospital bed

APCat reception, point-of-sale terminals in restaurants and bars, order processing systems for more efficient management, back-office solutions for administration, and sophisticated telephones in hotel rooms. Using the latest communications technology, Siemens Nixdorf integrates it all in convenient solutions for hotels of any size. Host computers can dovetail with existing administrative solutions – automatically recording Pay-TV and telephone charges on each guest's account, for example.

The company uses the same principle to integrate communications in hospitals. An easy-to-operate telephone beside the patient's bed can offer luxury functions, such as nurse call, Pay-TV and meal orders, and provide a direct link to the hospital's cash receipt and payment systems. Added benefits include information for hospital administration and personnel, showing bed occupancy, fee billing, care category registration, push-button call system documentation, etc.





Siemens Nixdorf in Hall 1, Stand 5e2/5f1

Environmental information systems that help to protect the eco-system

Siemens Nixdorf can help public authorities to use information processing as the basis for effective and economical environmental protection.

An example is the Siemens Nixdorf environment database which can record regulations and information about handling, storing and transporting dangerous substances, sup-

porting expert knowledge and helping to reduce environmental risks.

Other Siemens Nixdorf systems can precisely measure and manage environmental data, evaluate it thematically and prepare its clear presentation for decision-makers at all levels.

The environment applications workstation can also be integrated with office functions.

Siemens Nixdorf in Hall 1, Stand 5e2/5f1

Networks for just-in-time merchandise orders and displays for just-in-time price marking



Two CeBIT highlights for the retail trade:

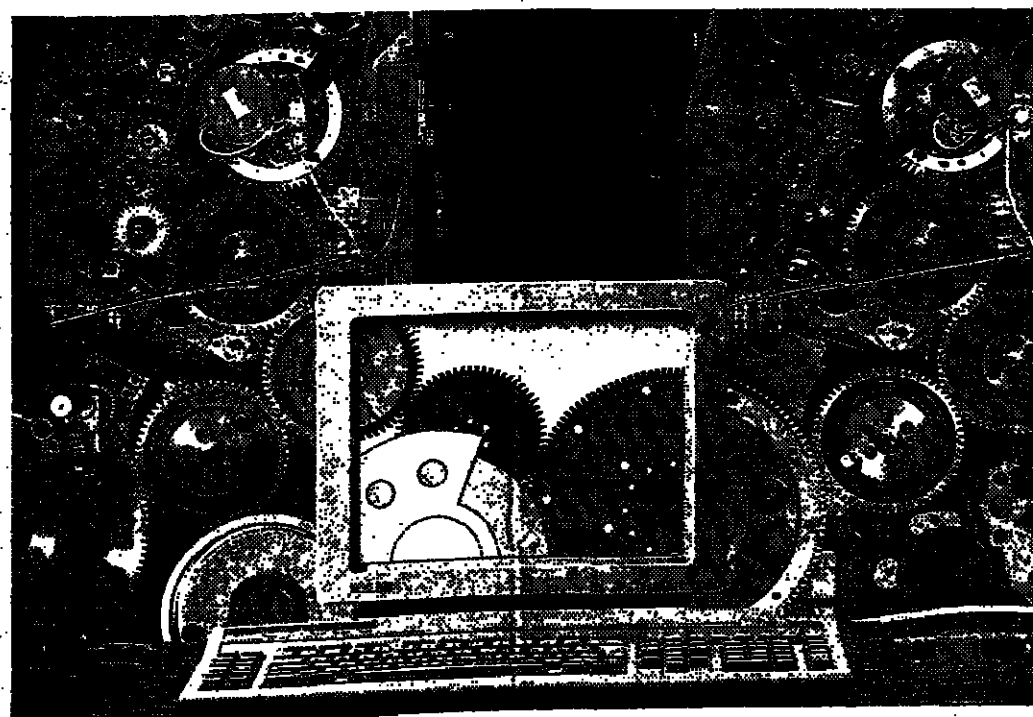
Siemens Nixdorf can link every retailing activity on an open network, from cordless point-of-sale and branch controllers in the back office, linked to branch and head office computers, through to data communication with suppliers.

The result: an integrated data flow that helps retailers to react quickly

to hot-sellers (and slow-movers) and make orders just-in-time.

Cordless just-in-time price marking can be completely controlled quickly and reliably at the point of sale, or from the store manager's back office PC.

At the CeBIT, Siemens Nixdorf is also showing new electronic price boards for fresh produce counters and digital displays for produce marking on the shelf.



Siemens Nixdorf in Hall 19, Stand A42/B41

CAE* systems to link office, design and factory

A computer system that handles CAE* consistently and efficiently — from draft proposals right through to final documentation — will be shown by Siemens Nixdorf in Hall 19. The focus will be on CAD applications for product development in mechanical engineering, electronics and electrical engineering.

The company will show solutions for two and three-dimensional mechanical engineering design, with new solutions for simulating movement and observing collisions, as

well as linking with production planning and NC programming. Siemens Nixdorf systems can design and prove electronics systems, and organize layout production and production planning. They can be used to develop electrical systems for buildings, from current flow plans through to construction planning.

Siemens Nixdorf offers a complete CAE environment, including technical documentation, electronic archiving and links to accounting applications.

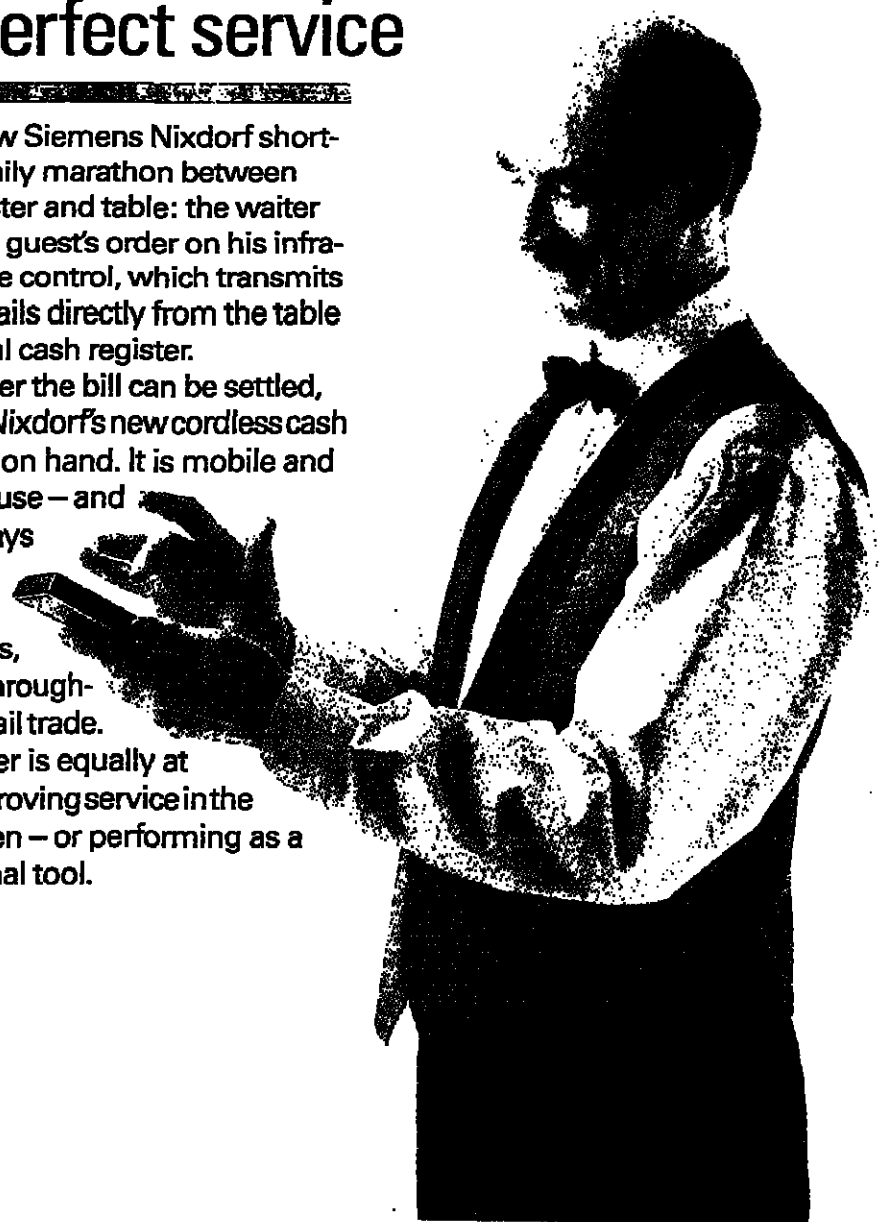
Siemens Nixdorf in Hall 1, Stand 5e2/5f1

The remote control for waiters and the cordless cash register for perfect service

This is how Siemens Nixdorf shortens the daily marathon between cash register and table: the waiter enters the guest's order on his infrared remote control, which transmits all the details directly from the table to a central cash register.

Wherever the bill can be settled, Siemens Nixdorf's new cordless cash register is on hand. It is mobile and simple to use — and it easily pays for itself in hotels and restaurants, as well as throughout the retail trade.

The register is equally at home improving service in the beer garden — or performing as a promotional tool.



SIEMENS NIXDORF

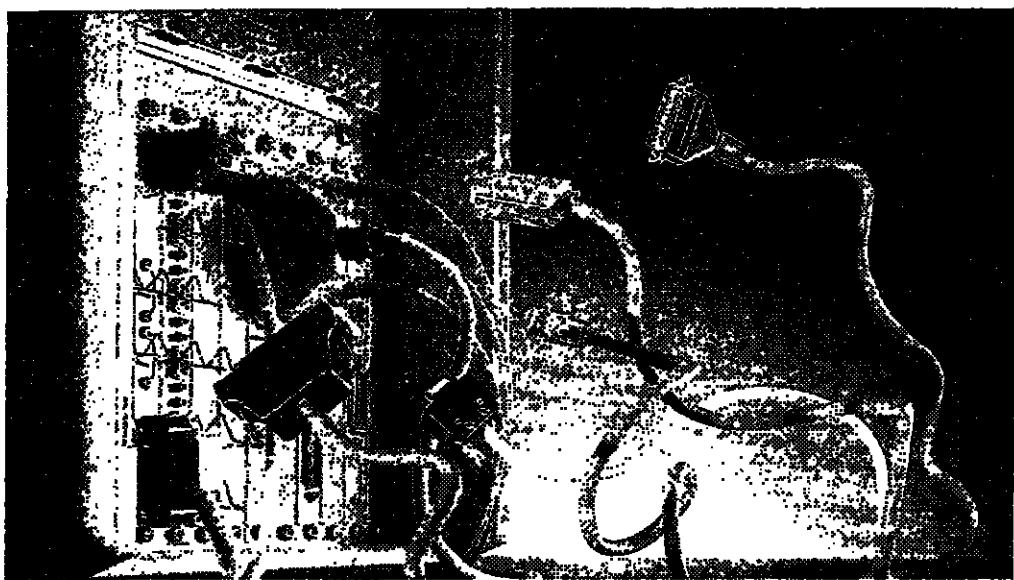
Siemens Nixdorf in Hall 1, Stand 5f2/5g1

System integration with competitors' products

As Europe's largest computer company with products ranging from the most powerful PC to the fastest mainframe computer, and from a stand-alone program to a company-wide solution, Siemens Nixdorf has the strength and confidence to bring together what belongs together: its own range of products and a healthy measure of objectivity

in consultancy and system advising — even if that means integrating systems with those of other computer manufacturers.

Siemens Nixdorf is committed to keeping its customer's options open and protecting their investment in technology, by flexibly developing existing solutions, and building a secure bridge to future technologies and system architectures.



Siemens Nixdorf in Hall 2, Special banking show

Creative banking services and intelligent banking networks



Banks which use Siemens Nixdorf's Customer Service Center (CSC) can offer customers much more than 24-hour cash and account information.

They can also benefit from, for example, individual service information, money transfers, ordering cheques, savings book processing, credit counselling, up-to-date share price information and making appointments for personal advice.

Siemens Nixdorf's branch solution shows how a bank branch can become an efficient point-of-sale. BNC and MXB computers, workstations, peripherals and a comprehensive range of innovative client/server applications transmit the latest data for individual counselling and service to branch workstations and self-service systems.



Siemens Nixdorf in Hall 1, Stand 6a2/6b1

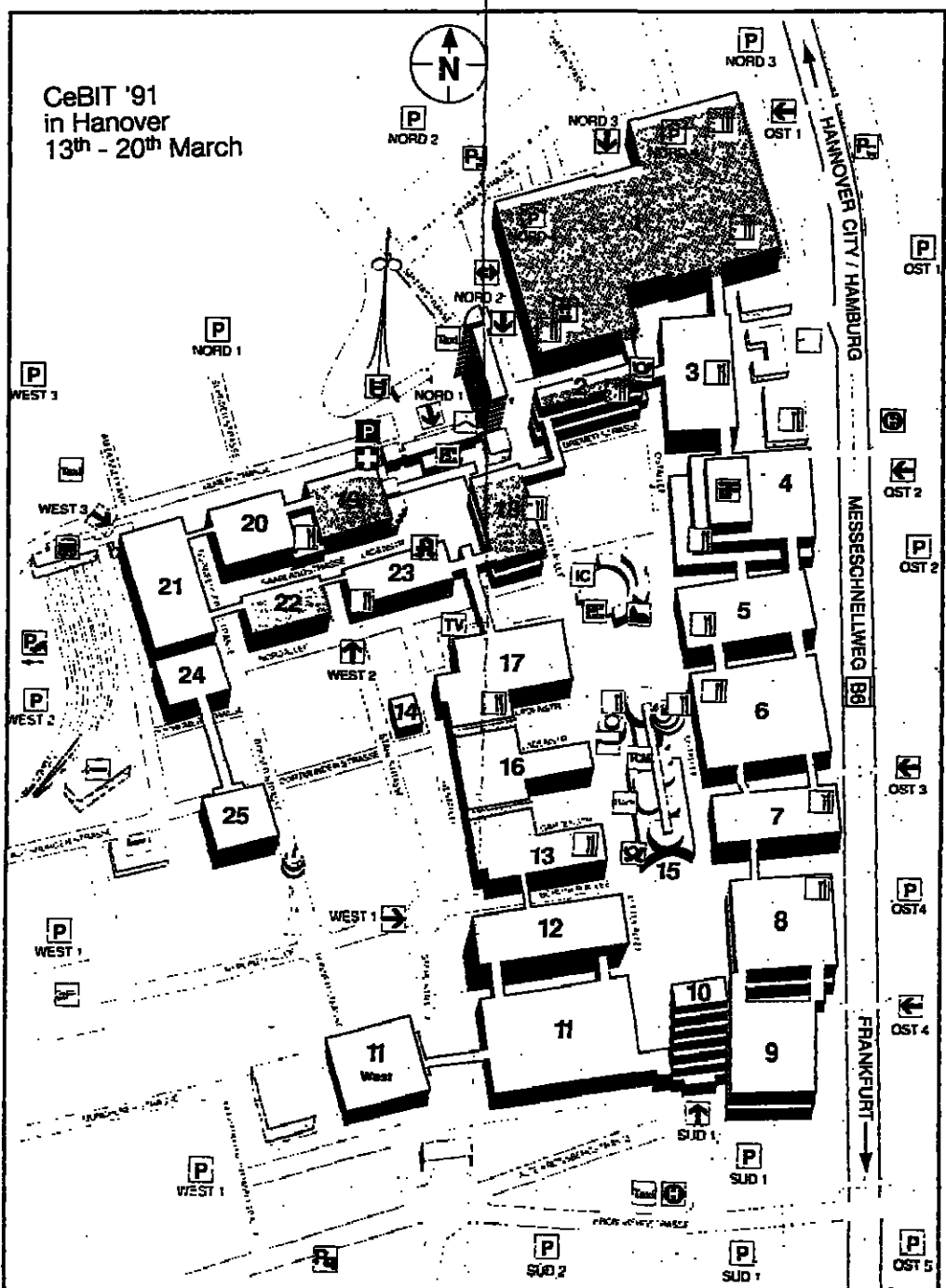
The flexibility of our Qualified Partners and the strategy of a multinational company

"Synergy at work" also applies to the cooperation between Siemens Nixdorf and its distributors: qualified software houses offer their customers vertical and branch-overlapping applications which run on Siemens Nixdorf PC or SINIX® systems.

In Hall 1, Stand 6a2, 6b1, you can get to know Siemens Nixdorf partners: for example, for the manufac-

turing industry, suppliers to the automotive industry, for production planning and control, for time and personnel management, for purchase order processing and warehousing. For metalworking, auxiliary building, electrical and wholesale, heating, air-conditioning and sanitary trades, pharmacies and hospitals, local administrations, public authorities, associations, notaries and advertising agencies.

Siemens Nixdorf at the CeBIT '91



Hall 1: System and solutions stand
Integrated information processing, system and system-
near software, application software, office solutions,
consulting, data communications, networks, computer
systems from PC to the host computer, integrated solu-
tions with ISDN systems, print systems.
Hall 1: Qualified Partner stand
Solutions from Siemens Nixdorf's contract partners,
PCs, multi-terminal systems, office solutions.

Hall 2: Banking special show
Self-service systems, office solutions, branch systems
and applications on BS2000 computers, networks.
Hall 18: The reliable computing center
Information security, data management, DP automation.
Hall 19: CAE
Computer Aided Engineering, workstations.
Hall 22: Opportunities 2000
Education and training.

THE 1991 Herald Tribune READER SURVEY

Exactly who reads the IHT? It's a question we hear almost daily — and the questionnaire which appears on this page is our single best way of answering it. The answers you give us, in turn, provide our single most important tool for future editorial and commercial planning.

It will be enormously helpful to us if you will take just a few moments to fill out the questionnaire, to fold along the instructions on the reverse side, and to mail it to the independent company in London which conducts the survey. As a mark of our appreciation, we will make a charitable donation in your name for each questionnaire which is returned. Whether or not you sign the form is entirely up to you. All replies will be treated as completely confidential. The findings of the survey and amounts donated to charity will be published here in a few weeks' time. We welcome responses from regular and occasional readers alike. And are deeply grateful for your cooperation.

Richard J. Fisher
Publisher

YOU AND THE IHT

1. Where did you read this copy of the IHT?
(Please check ☒ all that apply.)

At home <input type="checkbox"/>	Traveling locally <input type="checkbox"/>
At work <input type="checkbox"/>	Traveling abroad <input type="checkbox"/>
	Elsewhere <input type="checkbox"/>

2a. How often do you usually read or look at the IHT?

5-6 days a week <input type="checkbox"/>	Less often than once a week <input type="checkbox"/>
3-4 days a week <input type="checkbox"/>	First time reader <input type="checkbox"/>
1-2 days a week <input type="checkbox"/>	

2b. Where do you usually read or look at the IHT?

At home <input type="checkbox"/>	At work <input type="checkbox"/>	While traveling <input type="checkbox"/>	Elsewhere <input type="checkbox"/>
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3. How many other people in each of the following groups, usually read your copy of the IHT?

Family/friends	One <input type="checkbox"/>	Two <input type="checkbox"/>	Three <input type="checkbox"/>	Four or more <input type="checkbox"/>	None <input type="checkbox"/>
Colleagues/business associates	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4. Which of the following are the main reasons you read the IHT?
(Please check all that apply.)

News/current affairs <input type="checkbox"/>	Editorial commentary <input type="checkbox"/>	Sports <input type="checkbox"/>
Business and finance <input type="checkbox"/>		Travel <input type="checkbox"/>
Culture/the arts <input type="checkbox"/>	Other reasons (Write in) <input type="checkbox"/>	

5. For which of the geographical regions shown below would you like the IHT to increase its level of coverage?
(Please check all that apply.)

USA <input type="checkbox"/>	Africa <input type="checkbox"/>
Latin America <input type="checkbox"/>	Japan <input type="checkbox"/>
Western Europe <input type="checkbox"/>	South East Asia <input type="checkbox"/>
Soviet Union/Eastern Europe <input type="checkbox"/>	Other Asia <input type="checkbox"/>
Middle East <input type="checkbox"/>	Australasia <input type="checkbox"/>

6. Which, if any, of the following sports do you enjoy reading about in the IHT?
(Please check all that apply.)

Athletics <input type="checkbox"/>	Boxing <input type="checkbox"/>	Motor Racing <input type="checkbox"/>
American Football <input type="checkbox"/>	Cricket <input type="checkbox"/>	Sailing <input type="checkbox"/>
Soccer <input type="checkbox"/>	Cycling <input type="checkbox"/>	Skating <input type="checkbox"/>
Rugby <input type="checkbox"/>	Golf <input type="checkbox"/>	Tennis <input type="checkbox"/>
Baseball <input type="checkbox"/>	Horse Racing <input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Write in) <input type="checkbox"/>
Basketball <input type="checkbox"/>	Ice Hockey <input type="checkbox"/>	None/do not read sports coverage <input type="checkbox"/>

7. Approximately how many business air trips did you take during 1990?
(Count a round-trip as one.)

None <input type="checkbox"/>	1-2 <input type="checkbox"/>	3-5 <input type="checkbox"/>	6-9 <input type="checkbox"/>	10-20 <input type="checkbox"/>	21+ <input type="checkbox"/>
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IF NONE GO TO Q. 11

8. To which of the following destinations did you fly on business during 1990?
(Please check all that apply.)

Belgium <input type="checkbox"/>	United Kingdom <input type="checkbox"/>	Latin America/Caribbean <input type="checkbox"/>
France <input type="checkbox"/>	Eastern Europe <input type="checkbox"/>	Japan <input type="checkbox"/>
Germany <input type="checkbox"/>	Soviet Union <input type="checkbox"/>	Hong Kong <input type="checkbox"/>
Italy <input type="checkbox"/>	Other Europe <input type="checkbox"/>	Singapore <input type="checkbox"/>
Spain <input type="checkbox"/>	Middle East <input type="checkbox"/>	Taiwan <input type="checkbox"/>
Switzerland <input type="checkbox"/>	African countries <input type="checkbox"/>	Other Asia <input type="checkbox"/>
Netherlands <input type="checkbox"/>	USA <input type="checkbox"/>	Australasia <input type="checkbox"/>
Scandinavia/Finland <input type="checkbox"/>	Canada <input type="checkbox"/>	Elsewhere <input type="checkbox"/>

9. For business trips, which class of air travel do you usually use?

First Class <input type="checkbox"/>	FOR SHORT-HAUL TRIPS (UP TO FOUR HOURS) <input type="checkbox"/>	FOR LONG-HAUL TRIPS (OVER FOUR HOURS) <input type="checkbox"/>
Business Class <input type="checkbox"/>		
Economy <input type="checkbox"/>		
No such trips <input type="checkbox"/>		

10. During 1990, how many nights did you spend at an international hotel on business?

None <input type="checkbox"/>	1-7 <input type="checkbox"/>	8-14 <input type="checkbox"/>	15-29 <input type="checkbox"/>	30+ <input type="checkbox"/>
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11. During 1990, how many times did you rent a car? (for business or personal reasons.)

Not rented <input type="checkbox"/>	1-2 rentals <input type="checkbox"/>	3-6 rentals <input type="checkbox"/>	7 or more rentals <input type="checkbox"/>
AT HOME <input type="checkbox"/>			
ABROAD <input type="checkbox"/>			

ABOUT YOU

12a. Of which country are you a citizen?
(Write in) _____

12b. In which country are you currently resident?
(Write in) _____

12c. How long have you been living in your present country of residence?

Less than 6 months <input type="checkbox"/>	6-12 months <input type="checkbox"/>	1-5 years <input type="checkbox"/>	More than 5 years <input type="checkbox"/>
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13. Are you?

Male <input type="checkbox"/>	Female <input type="checkbox"/>
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14. What is your age?

Under 25 <input type="checkbox"/>	35-44 <input type="checkbox"/>	55-64 <input type="checkbox"/>
25-34 <input type="checkbox"/>	45-54 <input type="checkbox"/>	65 or over <input type="checkbox"/>

15. Which educational level have you attained?

Doctorate/higher university degree <input type="checkbox"/>	University degree/equivalent professional qualification <input type="checkbox"/>
MBA <input type="checkbox"/>	Secondary or high school <input type="checkbox"/>

16. Into which of the following groups does your pre-tax annual household income from all sources fall?
(Check in U.S. \$ or write in your own currency.)

Up to U.S. \$50,000 <input type="checkbox"/>	\$150,000 to \$249,999 <input type="checkbox"/>
\$50,000 to \$74,999 <input type="checkbox"/>	\$250,000 to \$499,999 <input type="checkbox"/>
\$75,000 to \$149,999 <input type="checkbox"/>	\$500,000 or more <input type="checkbox"/>

Or annual income in own currency (write in) _____

17a. How many cars are there in your household, including any company-owned cars?

No car <input type="checkbox"/>	One <input type="checkbox"/>	Two <input type="checkbox"/>	Three or more <input type="checkbox"/>
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17b. What is the engine size of your (main) car?

Up to 1,500 cc <input type="checkbox"/>	1,801-2,000 cc <input type="checkbox"/>	Over 2,500 cc <input type="checkbox"/>
1,501-1,800 cc <input type="checkbox"/>	2,001-2,500 cc <input type="checkbox"/>	Don't Know <input type="checkbox"/>

If not known, write in make and model _____

18a. How many holidays of four nights or more did you take away from home during 1990?

One <input type="checkbox"/>	Two <input type="checkbox"/>	Three <input type="checkbox"/>	Four or more <input type="checkbox"/>	None <input type="checkbox"/>
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18b. How much did you spend in total on your main holiday in 1990?

Up to U.S. \$2,000 <input type="checkbox"/>	\$5,000-\$9,999 <input type="checkbox"/>
\$2,000-\$4,999 <input type="checkbox"/>	U.S. \$10,000 or more <input type="checkbox"/>

18c. Did you take a long-haul holiday (to another continent) in 1990?

Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
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19. Which, if any, of these cards do you use nowadays?

Access/EuroCard/MasterCard (Gold) <input type="checkbox"/>
Access/EuroCard/MasterCard <input type="checkbox"/>
American Express Gold/Platinum <input type="checkbox"/>
American Express Green <input type="checkbox"/>
Diners Club <input type="checkbox"/>
Visa Gold/Premier <input type="checkbox"/>
Visa/Carte Bleue/Barclaycard <input type="checkbox"/>

20. What is the approximate total value of the financial assets and any other investments owned by you and members of your household (in U.S. \$)?
(Please include shares, bonds, other financial assets, collectibles and property excluding your main home.)

Under U.S. \$50,000 <input type="checkbox"/>	\$500,000 to under \$1 million <input type="checkbox"/>
\$50,000 to under \$100,000 <input type="checkbox"/>	\$1 million to under \$5 million <input type="checkbox"/>
\$100,000 to under \$250,000 <input type="checkbox"/>	U.S. \$5 million or more <input type="checkbox"/>
\$250,000 to under \$500,000 <input type="checkbox"/>	

YOUR OCCUPATION

21. What is your working status?

Working full-time <input type="checkbox"/>	Student <input type="checkbox"/>	Housewife <input type="checkbox"/>
Working part-time <input type="checkbox"/>	Retired <input type="checkbox"/>	Other <input type="checkbox"/>

If you are not working full-time or part-time please skip to Q. 27



A U.S. DOLLAR FROM YOU TO A CHARITY

Thank you for your cooperation. In 1989, the IHT contributed \$11,001 to charity on behalf of respondents to a similar questionnaire.

22. What is the principal activity of your organization?

Banking/Finance/Accountancy <input type="checkbox"/>	Wholesale/Retail/Distribution/Travel <input type="checkbox"/>
Manufacturing/Primary <input type="checkbox"/>	Politics <input type="checkbox"/>
Legal Services <input type="checkbox"/>	Government/Civil Service <input type="checkbox"/>
Advertising/Management Consultancy/Other Services <input type="checkbox"/>	Medical <input type="checkbox"/>
Education <input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Write in) <input type="checkbox"/>

23. What is your job title or position?
(Please check any that apply.)

Owner/Partner <input type="checkbox"/>	Junior Executive <input type="checkbox"/>
Chairman/President/CEO <input type="checkbox"/>	Technical Specialist/Engineer <input type="checkbox"/>
Managing Director/General Manager <input type="checkbox"/>	Politician/Government Minister <input type="checkbox"/>
CFO/Finance Director <input type="checkbox"/>	Diplomat/Senior Govt. Officer <input type="checkbox"/>
Other Director <input type="checkbox"/>	Consultant <input type="checkbox"/>
Department Head <input type="checkbox"/>	Other Professional <input type="checkbox"/>
Middle Manager <input type="checkbox"/>	Other (Write in) <input type="checkbox"/>

24a. In which, if any, of these areas are you wholly or partly responsible for company decision-making?
(Please check all that apply.)

Domestic Banking <input type="checkbox"/>	Company Credit Cards <input type="checkbox"/>
International Banking <input type="checkbox"/>	Management Consultancy <input type="checkbox"/>
Corporate Finance <input type="checkbox"/>	Executive Recruitment/Training <input type="checkbox"/>
Fund Management <input type="checkbox"/>	Company Travel <input type="checkbox"/>
Foreign Exchange <input type="checkbox"/>	Conferences/Exhibitions <input type="checkbox"/>
Insurance Services <input type="checkbox"/>	Appointment of a PR/Advertising/Market Research Agency <input type="checkbox"/>
Legal Services <input type="checkbox"/>	None of these <input type="checkbox"/>

24b. Below is a list of items for which you may be involved in a decision to purchase, lease, appoint or change a supplier in the course of your work.

	EVALUATE, SPECIFY OR I AUTHORISE RECOMMEND OR APPROVE
Mainframe computers/network systems <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
PCs/desktop computers/WPs <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Computer peripherals <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Software <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Facsimile equipment/photocopiers <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Telecommunications systems or equipment <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Local courier/freight services <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
International courier/freight services <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Company vehicles <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Business premises/industrial site selection <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Plant and equipment <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Raw materials <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Scientific instruments <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

25. How many people does your company employ in the country in which you are currently based?

Under 10 <input type="checkbox"/>	50-249 <input type="checkbox"/>	1,000-4,999 <input type="checkbox"/>
10-49 <input type="checkbox"/>	250-999 <input type="checkbox"/>	5,000 or more <input type="checkbox"/>

26a. Does your company also operate outside the country in which you are currently based?

Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
------------------------------	-----------------------------

26b. Do you have responsibilities for policies or operations in any other countries?

Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
------------------------------	-----------------------------

27. Which one of these charities should benefit from your dollar donation?

SAVE THE CHILDREN <input type="checkbox"/>	WORLD WILDLIFE FUND <input type="checkbox"/>
INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS <input type="checkbox"/>	CANCER RESEARCH <input type="checkbox"/>

28. If you are willing to participate in future surveys, please give your name and address below, or attach your business card. Please note that your name and address will not be made available to the IHT - all replies will be kept in the strictest confidence by the research company, Research Services Ltd.
If you do not wish to participate in future surveys, please leave blank and return your questionnaire. Thank you.

Name _____

Address _____

RSL Research Services House,
Elmgrove Road, Harrow, HA1 2QG, England
Tel 081-861 6000 Telex 973755 RSL G Fax 081-861 5515

February 1991

Mr Lee Huebner
International Herald Tribune
181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle
92551 Neuilly Cedex
France

Dear Lee

1991 Reader Survey

Thank you once again for choosing RSL to undertake the International Herald Tribune's Reader Survey.

Your readers may be confident that their replies will be treated with the strictest confidentiality. The survey will be undertaken within the strict rules laid down by the ESOMAR/TCC code of conduct, which governs bona fide international market research.

Information relating to individual replies will be analysed in a statistical form only. No personal information will be passed to anyone outside our organisation. Where readers choose to give their names and addresses this information will be used only for conducting further research on behalf of the International Herald Tribune.

Each reply received by RSL will qualify for \$1 US donation to their selected charity.

The total value of this charitable contribution will be announced when you publish the survey results. Last time we raised \$11,001 for charity; we hope that, with the co-operation of your readers, we will do even better this year!

With best wishes

Yours sincerely

Dawn Mitchell
Dawn Mitchell
Chairman & Chief Executive

AM
SO

TO OUR READERS

Since 1979,
the International
Herald Tribune
has donated more than
\$47,000
to charity on
behalf of you, our
readers in connection
with periodic reader
studies like this one.

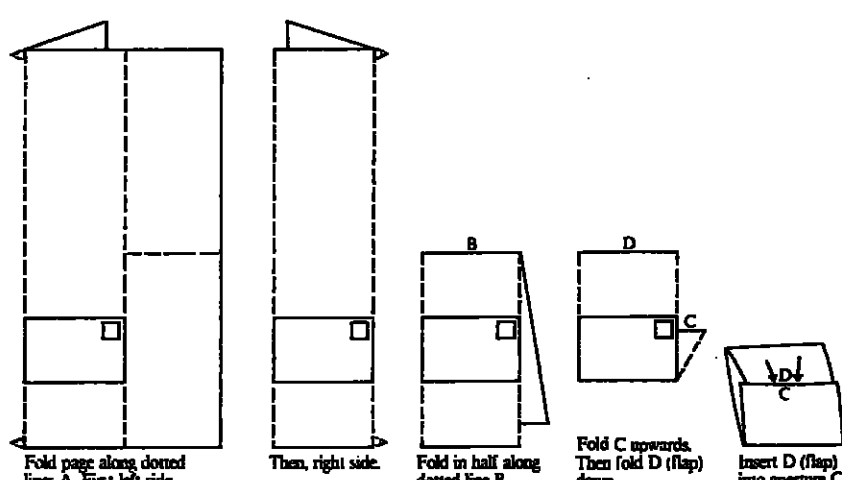
Please help
us continue this
important program by
completing and
forwarding
the questionnaire on
the reverse side of
this sheet.

Our warmest thanks to
you for your help.

**INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune**

Published 1991 The New York Times and The Washington Post

D (FLAP)



AFFIX
STAMP
HERE

MRS. DAWN MITCHELL
RESEARCH SERVICES HOUSE,
ELMGROVE ROAD,
HARROW HA1 2QG.
ENGLAND

(INSERT FLAP HERE)

B

If you have any
comments you would
like to make as the
publisher or the
editor of the
International
Herald Tribune,
please feel free
to do so on the space
provided below.

INTERNATIONAL
Focusing the Co
on the Environ

NEW YORK — The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) today announced a new initiative to help developing countries meet the challenges of environmental degradation. The programme, which is part of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), will focus on improving the management of natural resources and reducing pollution. The initiative will be implemented through a series of projects in various developing countries, including China, India, and Brazil. The programme will also provide technical assistance and training to government officials and the private sector. The United Nations Secretary-General, Javier Perez de Cuellar, said that the programme was a key part of the United Nations' commitment to sustainable development. He said that the programme would help developing countries to achieve the goals of the United Nations Development Programme's Human Development Report, which emphasizes the importance of environmental protection for sustainable development.

NEW YORK — The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) today announced a new initiative to help developing countries meet the challenges of environmental degradation. The programme, which is part of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), will focus on improving the management of natural resources and reducing pollution. The initiative will be implemented through a series of projects in various developing countries, including China, India, and Brazil. The programme will also provide technical assistance and training to government officials and the private sector. The United Nations Secretary-General, Javier Perez de Cuellar, said that the programme was a key part of the United Nations' commitment to sustainable development. He said that the programme would help developing countries to achieve the goals of the United Nations Development Programme's Human Development Report, which emphasizes the importance of environmental protection for sustainable development.

CURRENCY RATES

Currency	Per \$	Per £	Per ¥	Per S	Per R	Per C
Australian dollar	0.75	0.50	100.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Canadian dollar	0.75	0.50	100.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
French franc	6.55	4.36	100.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
German mark	1.93	1.25	100.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Italian lira	2036	1336	100.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Japanese yen	136	87.5	100.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Swiss franc	2.00	1.30	100.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
U.S. dollar	1.00	0.63	100.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
U.K. pound	1.00	1.00	100.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

INTEREST RATES

Currency	Rate	Term
U.S. dollar	5.50%	3 months
U.S. dollar	5.50%	6 months
U.S. dollar	5.50%	12 months
U.S. dollar	5.50%	24 months
U.S. dollar	5.50%	36 months
U.S. dollar	5.50%	48 months
U.S. dollar	5.50%	60 months
U.S. dollar	5.50%	72 months
U.S. dollar	5.50%	84 months
U.S. dollar	5.50%	96 months

Money Rates

Currency	Rate	Term
U.S. dollar	5.50%	3 months
U.S. dollar	5.50%	6 months
U.S. dollar	5.50%	12 months
U.S. dollar	5.50%	24 months
U.S. dollar	5.50%	36 months
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U.S. dollar	5.50%	84 months
U.S. dollar	5.50%	96 months

مركز الامم

MARKET DIARY

DOW: Stocks Rally Around Globe

(Continued from page 1)

U.S. recession by driving down interest rates.

Since the beginning of the year, nearly every equity market around the world has surged ahead, ranging from a gain of nearly 50 percent in Manila to advances of more than

N.Y. Stocks

10 percent in Japan, Germany, and the United States. Only South Korea and Indonesia have bucked the trend.

"It's a worldwide liquidity explosion," said J. Paul Horne, Paris-based international economist for the investment firm Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. "People are coming out of their foxholes."

For the first time in several years, foreign buyers are putting money into Wall Street, analysts said, even as U.S. investors continue to look both inside the country and abroad for investment opportunities.

But Mr. Horne, like many other analysts, thinks the rally is likely to falter. "The advances are too hectic and occurred over too short a time," he said, adding that a likely rash of dismal earnings reports could usher in at least a temporary retreat.

In New York, the market opened sharply higher and the Dow Jones industrials briefly touched 3,000 at about 11:45 A.M. Prices retreated, but then pierced 3,000 again in the early afternoon before retreating again. The index closed at 2,973.27, up just 0.75 point.

The Dow industrials crossed

3,000 only once before in the middle of the day's trading July 16. The average set its record closing high that day at 2,999.75, matching it in the following session before turning downward.

"The stock market is drawing a lot of investor cash," said William Veronda, a fixed-income strategist at Financial Programs, a Denver investment firm. Still, he said, "It's far too premature to say that the recession is over."

European analysts also expressed skepticism about how long the market can continue to advance, but acknowledged that it is difficult to argue with recent results.

"The strength of this rally is pretty much unparalleled in recent years," said Richard Kersley, equity strategist at Barclays de Zoete Wedd.

European markets also drew sustenance from the recent revival of the U.S. dollar, which promises to ease the competitive pressures on European industry and provide help to European central banks in fighting inflation.

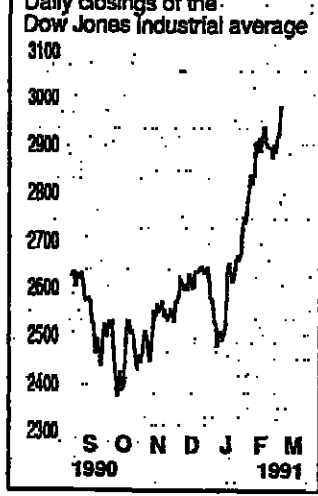
In a rally that spanned the Continent, both the Paris bourse and the Frankfurt exchange jumped sharply before profit takers took the edge off gains in late trading.

In New York, RJR Nabisco was the most active issue, up 4% to 104. Upjohn followed, sinking 3% to 41%. Its joint venture with Chugai Pharmaceutical had planned to market Genetics Institute's brand of an anti-anemia drug before an adverse court ruling Wednesday.

Via Associated Press March 6

The Dow

Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average



NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
RJR Nab	104.00	103.00	104.00	+0.75
Upjohn	41.00	40.00	41.00	-0.75
Chugai	41.00	40.00	41.00	-0.75
Amgen	21.00	20.00	21.00	+0.75
Amgen	21.00	20.00	21.00	+0.75
Amgen	21.00	20.00	21.00	+0.75
Amgen	21.00	20.00	21.00	+0.75
Amgen	21.00	20.00	21.00	+0.75
Amgen	21.00	20.00	21.00	+0.75
Amgen	21.00	20.00	21.00	+0.75

AMEX Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Amgen	21.00	20.00	21.00	+0.75
Amgen	21.00	20.00	21.00	+0.75
Amgen	21.00	20.00	21.00	+0.75
Amgen	21.00	20.00	21.00	+0.75
Amgen	21.00	20.00	21.00	+0.75
Amgen	21.00	20.00	21.00	+0.75
Amgen	21.00	20.00	21.00	+0.75
Amgen	21.00	20.00	21.00	+0.75
Amgen	21.00	20.00	21.00	+0.75

NYSE Diary

Class	Prev.
Advanced	1.34
Declined	1.34
Unchanged	1.34
Total Issues	1.34
New Issues	1.34

Amex Diary

Class	Prev.
Advanced	1.34
Declined	1.34
Unchanged	1.34
Total Issues	1.34
New Issues	1.34

NASDAQ Diary

Class	Prev.
Advanced	1.34
Declined	1.34
Unchanged	1.34
Total Issues	1.34
New Issues	1.34

Dow Jones Averages

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	3002.22	2973.27	2973.27	+0.75
Transp	1174.44	1174.44	1174.44	+0.75
Util	214.14	214.14	214.14	+0.75
Comp	1047.25	1047.25	1047.25	+0.75

Standard & Poor's Indexes

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	451.44	445.31	445.31	+0.85
Transp	264.14	264.14	264.14	+0.75
Util	26.14	26.14	26.14	+0.75
Comp	26.14	26.14	26.14	+0.75

NYSE Indexes

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Comp	26.14	26.14	26.14	+0.75
Indus	26.14	26.14	26.14	+0.75
Transp	26.14	26.14	26.14	+0.75
Util	26.14	26.14	26.14	+0.75

NASDAQ Indexes

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Comp	26.14	26.14	26.14	+0.75
Indus	26.14	26.14	26.14	+0.75
Transp	26.14	26.14	26.14	+0.75
Util	26.14	26.14	26.14	+0.75

AMEX Stock Index

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	35.78	35.78	35.78	+0.75
Transp	35.78	35.78	35.78	+0.75
Util	35.78	35.78	35.78	+0.75
Comp	35.78	35.78	35.78	+0.75

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
20 Bonds	92.71	92.71	92.71	+0.75
10 Industrials	92.71	92.71	92.71	+0.75

Market Sales

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE 4.00 volume	26.14	26.14	26.14	+0.75
AMEX 4.00 volume	26.14	26.14	26.14	+0.75
NASDAQ 4.00 volume	26.14	26.14	26.14	+0.75
AMEX volume up	26.14	26.14	26.14	+0.75
AMEX volume down	26.14	26.14	26.14	+0.75
NASDAQ volume up	26.14	26.14	26.14	+0.75
NASDAQ volume down	26.14	26.14	26.14	+0.75

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.
March 5	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 6	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 7	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 8	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 9	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 10	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 11	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 12	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 13	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 14	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 15	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 16	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 17	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 18	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 19	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 20	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 21	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 22	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 23	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 24	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 25	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 26	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 27	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 28	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 29	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 30	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 31	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 32	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 33	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 34	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 35	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 36	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 37	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 38	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 39	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 40	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 41	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 42	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 43	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 44	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 45	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 46	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 47	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 48	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 49	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 50	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 51	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 52	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 53	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 54	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 55	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 56	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 57	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 58	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 59	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 60	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 61	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 62	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 63	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 64	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 65	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 66	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 67	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 68	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 69	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 70	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 71	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 72	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 73	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 74	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 75	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 76	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 77	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 78	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 79	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 80	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 81	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 82	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 83	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 84	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 85	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 86	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 87	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 88	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 89	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 90	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 91	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 92	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 93	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 94	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 95	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 96	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 97	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 98	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 99	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
March 100	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75

Dividends

Company	Per	Ann	Pay	Rec
Interstate General	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
Amgen	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
Amgen	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
Amgen	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
Amgen	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
Amgen	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
Amgen	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
Amgen	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
Amgen	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75
Amgen	1.34	1.34	1.34	+0.75

NASDAQ Diary

Universal With RIT	Q	37 1/2	3-29	3-15
USUAL				
Brstl-Myrs Squibb	Q	60	5-1	4-3
Natl Computer Sys	Q	57	3-26	3-15
NBSC Corp	Q	11	4-1	3-19
Paramount Com	Q	77 1/2	4-1	3-15
Rocketeer Cir Prop	Q	68	4-29	4-8
Tyrl Cbl MfgScrts	-	30 1/2	3-27	3-15

q-quarterly; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-

NASDAQ

Wednesday's Prices
NASDAQ closed at 4 p.m. New York time.
The list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	110 1/4	+ 1/4
Microsoft	40 1/4	+ 1/4
Apple	28 1/4	+ 1/4
Oracle	24 1/4	+ 1/4
Novell	22 1/4	+ 1/4
Lotus	20 1/4	+ 1/4
Intuit	18 1/4	+ 1/4
Visa	16 1/4	+ 1/4
MasterCard	14 1/4	+ 1/4
Discover	12 1/4	+ 1/4

Files for Bankruptcy

Technology Inc., which owns a...
...the last recession and making...
...for two consecutive years, the...
...the decrease in demand...
...0.9 percent decline in 1990...
...first time since 1979...
...bankruptcy jumped 10 percent in...
...to court and trade association...
...lost in Patent Ruling...
...Amgen Inc. expects a ruling...
...drug to pave the way for an...
...of any other form of the drug...
...Blunder, said Wednesday...
...ruling that Genentech Inc. has...
...abundant erythropoietin, or EPO...
...Institute cannot make its...
...stock of Genentech Inc. tumbled...
...at \$40.25

Setting Is Called Off

the broader Microsoft...
...in the first stage. The...
...trading unit, for example...
...as a spin-off to other...
...Mr. Reuter added to the...
...problem recently when he...
...the various groups within...
...that are talking with...
...Reuter have a certain degree...
...pendence from one another...
...They first have to settle...
...most of them...
...said, "That takes time and...
...then there is conflict."

Stock Indexes

Index	Value
Dow Jones	2,800.00
S&P 500	275.00
NASDAQ	4,000.00

Commodity Indexes

Commodity	Value
Oil	25.00
Gold	350.00
Silver	15.00

AMEX

Wednesday's Closing
Tables include the national price...
...the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect...
...late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	110 1/4	+ 1/4
Microsoft	40 1/4	+ 1/4
Apple	28 1/4	+ 1/4
Oracle	24 1/4	+ 1/4
Novell	22 1/4	+ 1/4
Lotus	20 1/4	+ 1/4
Intuit	18 1/4	+ 1/4
Visa	16 1/4	+ 1/4
MasterCard	14 1/4	+ 1/4
Discover	12 1/4	+ 1/4

Stock Indexes

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Dow Jones	2,800.00
S&P 500	275.00
NASDAQ	4,000.00

Commodity Indexes

Commodity	Value
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Gold	350.00
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Lotus	20 1/4	+ 1/4
Intuit	18 1/4	+ 1/4
Visa	16 1/4	+ 1/4
MasterCard	14 1/4	+ 1/4
Discover	12 1/4	+ 1/4

Stock Indexes

Index	Value
Dow Jones	2,800.00
S&P 500	275.00
NASDAQ	4,000.00

Commodity Indexes

Commodity	Value
Oil	25.00
Gold	350.00
Silver	15.00

AMEX

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...late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	110 1/4	+ 1/4
Microsoft	40 1/4	+ 1/4
Apple	28 1/4	+ 1/4
Oracle	24 1/4	+ 1/4
Novell	22 1/4	+ 1/4
Lotus	20 1/4	+ 1/4
Intuit	18 1/4	+ 1/4
Visa	16 1/4	+ 1/4
MasterCard	14 1/4	+ 1/4
Discover	12 1/4	+ 1/4

Stock Indexes

Index	Value
Dow Jones	2,800.00
S&P 500	275.00
NASDAQ	4,000.00

Commodity Indexes

Commodity	Value
Oil	25.00
Gold	350.00
Silver	15.00

Stock Indexes

Index	Value
Dow Jones	2,800.00
S&P 500	275.00
NASDAQ	4,000.00

Commodity Indexes

Commodity	Value
Oil	25.00
Gold	350.00
Silver	15.00

Stock Indexes

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Commodity Indexes

Commodity	Value
Oil	25.00
Gold	350.00
Silver	15.00

NYSE

Wednesday's Closing
Tables listing the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
IBM	111 1/4	110 3/4	110 3/4	111 1/4	+ 1/2
Microsoft	68 1/4	67 1/4	67 1/4	68 1/4	+ 1/2
Apple	54 1/4	53 1/4	53 1/4	54 1/4	+ 1/2
Oracle	47 1/4	46 1/4	46 1/4	47 1/4	+ 1/2
Novell	41 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4	41 1/4	+ 1/2
Lotus	38 1/4	37 1/4	37 1/4	38 1/4	+ 1/2
Visa	35 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	35 1/4	+ 1/2
MasterCard	32 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	32 1/4	+ 1/2
Amex	29 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	29 1/4	+ 1/2
Discover	26 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	26 1/4	+ 1/2
Bank of America	23 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	23 1/4	+ 1/2
Wells Fargo	20 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4	20 1/4	+ 1/2
Citigroup	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/2
JP Morgan	14 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	14 1/4	+ 1/2
Goldman Sachs	11 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	11 1/4	+ 1/2
Morgan Stanley	8 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	8 1/4	+ 1/2
Prudential	5 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	5 1/4	+ 1/2
MetLife	3 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	3 1/4	+ 1/2
Equity Life	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	0

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
AT&T	45 1/4	44 1/4	44 1/4	45 1/4	+ 1/2
Verizon	42 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	42 1/4	+ 1/2
Sprint	39 1/4	38 1/4	38 1/4	39 1/4	+ 1/2
WorldCom	36 1/4	35 1/4	35 1/4	36 1/4	+ 1/2
Qwest	33 1/4	32 1/4	32 1/4	33 1/4	+ 1/2
Southwest	30 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	30 1/4	+ 1/2
Delta	27 1/4	26 1/4	26 1/4	27 1/4	+ 1/2
American	24 1/4	23 1/4	23 1/4	24 1/4	+ 1/2
United	21 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4	21 1/4	+ 1/2
Northwest	18 1/4	17 1/4	17 1/4	18 1/4	+ 1/2
Allegiant	15 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4	15 1/4	+ 1/2
JetBlue	12 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	12 1/4	+ 1/2
Southwest	9 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	9 1/4	+ 1/2
Delta	6 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	6 1/4	+ 1/2
American	3 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	3 1/4	+ 1/2
United	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	0

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
Exxon	41 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4	41 1/4	+ 1/2
Shell	38 1/4	37 1/4	37 1/4	38 1/4	+ 1/2
BP	35 1/4	34 1/4	34 1/4	35 1/4	+ 1/2
Amoco	32 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4	32 1/4	+ 1/2
Conoco	29 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4	29 1/4	+ 1/2
Phillips	26 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	26 1/4	+ 1/2
Marathon	23 1/4	22 1/4	22 1/4	23 1/4	+ 1/2
Valero	20 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4	20 1/4	+ 1/2
Energy Transfer	17 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4	17 1/4	+ 1/2
Enbridge	14 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	14 1/4	+ 1/2
Kinder Morgan	11 1/4	10 1/4	10 1/4	11 1/4	+ 1/2
Enterprise	8 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	8 1/4	+ 1/2
Occidental	5 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	5 1/4	+ 1/2
Devon	3 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4	3 1/4	+ 1/2
EOG	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	0

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
Boeing	101 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	101 1/4	+ 1/2
Lockheed	98 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4	98 1/4	+ 1/2
Northrop	95 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4	95 1/4	+ 1/2
Raytheon	92 1/4	91 1/4	91 1/4	92 1/4	+ 1/2
Grumman	89 1/4	88 1/4	88 1/4	89 1/4	+ 1/2
Boeing	86 1/4	85 1/4	85 1/4	86 1/4	+ 1/2
Lockheed	83 1/4	82 1/4	82 1/4	83 1/4	+ 1/2
Northrop	80 1/4	79 1/4	79 1/4	80 1/4	+ 1/2
Raytheon	77 1/4	76 1/4	76 1/4	77 1/4	+ 1/2
Grumman	74 1/4	73 1/4	73 1/4	74 1/4	+ 1/2
Boeing	71 1/4	70 1/4	70 1/4	71 1/4	+ 1/2
Lockheed	68 1/4	67 1/4	67 1/4	68 1/4	+ 1/2
Northrop	65 1/4	64 1/4	64 1/4	65 1/4	+ 1/2
Raytheon	62 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4	62 1/4	+ 1/2
Grumman	59 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4	59 1/4	+ 1/2

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
General Electric	31 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	31 1/4	+ 1/2
Westinghouse	28 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	28 1/4	+ 1/2
GE	25 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	25 1/4	+ 1/2
Westinghouse	22 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	22 1/4	+ 1/2
GE	19 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	19 1/4	+ 1/2
Westinghouse	16 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4	16 1/4	+ 1/2
GE	13 1/4	12 1/4	12 1/4	13 1/4	+ 1/2
Westinghouse	10 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4	10 1/4	+ 1/2
GE	7 1/4	6 1/4	6 1/4	7 1/4	+ 1/2
Westinghouse	4 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	4 1/4	+ 1/2
GE	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	0

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
Johnson & Johnson	61 1/4	60 1/4	60 1/4	61 1/4	+ 1/2
Pfizer	58 1/4	57 1/4	57 1/4	58 1/4	+ 1/2
Merck	55 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4	55 1/4	+ 1/2
Novartis	52 1/4	51 1/4	51 1/4	52 1/4	+ 1/2
Roche	49 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	49 1/4	+ 1/2
Johnson & Johnson	46 1/4	45 1/4	45 1/4	46 1/4	+ 1/2
Pfizer	43 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4	43 1/4	+ 1/2
Merck	40 1/4	39 1/4	39 1/4	40 1/4	+ 1/2
Novartis	37 1/4	36 1/4	36 1/4	37 1/4	+ 1/2
Roche	34 1/4	33 1/4	33 1/4	34 1/4	+ 1/2
Johnson & Johnson	31 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	31 1/4	+ 1/2
Pfizer	28 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	28 1/4	+ 1/2
Merck	25 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	25 1/4	+ 1/2
Novartis	22 1/4	21 1/4	21 1/4	22 1/4	+ 1/2
Roche	19 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	19 1/4	+ 1/2

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Profit 19% i

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(Continued from page 1)

الاحول

EUROPE

Christiania's Loss Hits \$310 Million

OSLO — Norway's second biggest bank, Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse, posted a very large loss of 1.85 billion kroner (\$310 million) on Wednesday because of major losses on loans and reduced earnings from stock market trading.

The loss followed a profit of 550 million kroner in 1989. The loss was worse than most analysts' expectations.

In January, predictions of the loss had been around 1 billion kroner, and more recently, many analysts who follow the bank had forecast that the loss would be 1.5 billion.

The entire Norwegian banking system is under strain, with the biggest banks suffering from bad and doubtful loans. To strengthen the system, the government in January proposed a 5 billion kroner fund to support the banks. The money would be in addition to the Commercial Banks' Guarantee Fund and the Saving Banks' Guarantee Fund, which are owned by the banks themselves.

On Wednesday, Kreditkassen gave no forecast for 1991.

But at a news conference the bank's chief executive, Sverre Walter Rostoft, refused to rule out a possible issue of new stock this year to boost the bank's capital.

Kreditkassen's operating revenues were severely hit by a sharp reduction in earnings on stocks, from 577 million kroner in 1989 to 65 million kroner in 1990, the bank said.

Last year's losses on loans and guarantees hit 2.68 billion kroner, double the 1.32 billion loss in 1989. But loan losses were unchanged from the bank's December estimate.

Kreditkassen's 1990 operating costs had risen to 3.92 billion kroner from 3.01 billion, of which 147 million stemmed from a major restructuring of the bank.

The result was announced after close on the Oslo stock exchange, when Kreditkassen A and free shares traded at 55 kroner.

The bank said some 90 percent of the 2.68 billion kroner loss on lending were estimated losses that were as yet unproven.

It broke down the total figure as 68 percent stemming from loan losses in Norway, 22 percent in its capital market division and 10 percent in the international division.

"The loan-loss development is marked by a continued fall in property value, with reduced value of the bank's mortgage security," Kreditkassen said.

Investor's Europe

Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40
1600	2500	1800
1500	2400	1700
1400	2300	1600
1300	2200	1500
1200	2100	1400
1100	2000	1300
1000	1900	1200
900	1800	1100
800	1700	1000
700	1600	900
600	1500	800
500	1400	700
400	1300	600
300	1200	500
200	1100	400
100	1000	300
0	900	200
1990	1990	1990
1991	1991	1991
Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	92.80
Brussels	Stock Index	5740.84
Frankfurt	DAX	1594.32
Frankfurt	FAZ	673.68
Helsinki	UNITAS	N.G.
London	Financial Times 30	1977.50
London	FTSE 100	2459.90
Madrid	General Index	271.83
Milan	MIB	1128.00
Paris	CAC 40	1821.01
Stockholm	Aftersvarden	1085.50
Vienna	Stock Index	565.13
Zurich	SBS	603.60
		Prev. Close
		% Change
		+1.98
		+1.88
		+3.51
		+2.15
		N.G.
		+1.62
		+1.64
		+1.36
		+2.64
		+1.13
		+2.85
		+2.22
		+1.70

Generale Bank Raises Profit and Dividend

BRUSSELS — Belgium's largest bank, Generale Bank NV, on Wednesday said that it had more than tripled its profits in 1990 and was raising its net dividend after leaving it unchanged in 1989.

Share analysts said the five franc dividend boost, to 270 francs (\$8.50), a share showed the bank was trying to restore investor confidence, damaged by last year's profit plunge and unchanged dividend.

"The increase was aimed at giving a better deal to shareholders," said an analyst at the Brussels stockbroker Dewar-Servais & Co.

Generale's main shareholders are the holding company Societe Generale de Belgique SA and Belgium's largest insurer, Groupe AG.

The dividend increase would be good news for Generale, which is under pressure from its majority shareholder, France's Compagnie Financiere de Suez, to improve its results.

Consolidated net profit for the calendar year was 8.04 billion francs (\$253 million), compared with 2.6 billion in 1989, when a sharp rise in debt provisions depressed the bank's performance.

Compared with two years earlier, net profit gained 7.8 percent.

Chairman Paul-Emmanuel Janssen forecast the bank's consolidated net profit in 1991 would be at least as high as last year.

Analysts said they were not sure if the bank's improved profit in 1990 showed it was on the road to a full recovery.

"There are still big problems with interest rates, stock markets and pricing as well as surplus staff," said Bruno de Bus, analyst at Bransquart Costermans Eliot Vanderborcht & Co.

In 1989, Generale Bank set out to boost profit with a major restructuring program. But a major debt write-off and problems arising from Belgium's financial deregulation scuppered any prospect of quickly attaining that goal.

The bank was now trying to keep costs under control and hoped to reap the benefits of the European single market after 1992, Mr. Janssen said.

SmithKline Boosted Profit 19% in 1990

LONDON — SmithKline Beecham PLC, the Anglo-American pharmaceuticals group, reported Wednesday a 19 percent gain in its profit for 1990.

The performance was attributed to strong sales of Tagamet, the ulcer drug, and further consolidation following last year's merger of SmithKline Beecham Corp. and Beecham Group PLC.

Pretax profit of the group in 1990 was \$860 million (\$1.6 billion) compared with \$724 million in 1989. Sales totaled \$4.7 billion, down from almost \$5 billion a year earlier.

SmithKline Beecham's chairman, Henry Wendt, said: "The concept of SmithKline Beecham that we foresaw in our merger talks became a reality in 1990."

"Significant progress has been achieved at all levels of the corporation. We have strengthened our already solid positions in the global healthcare market."

Discussion between Beecham Group and SmithKline Beecham started in May 1988, developing into merger talks in September the same year. Shareholders approved the merger in mid-1990.

PROTON: Project Underlines Japan's Crucial Role in Southeast Asia

(Continued from page 1)

Eastern Europe will distract their American and European competitors. After five years of intense investments, Japan's economic reach through the area is nearly all-encompassing, challenged only by a recent investment spurt from other Asian countries, particularly Taiwan.

The Japanese strategy is to play an unobtrusive but commanding role, trying to stay as inconspicuous as possible in a country that it invaded just 50 years ago. The Proton is perhaps the best example of that effort — and its success.

In return for their technology and expertise, Mitsubishi Motors and the leader of its huge industrial group, Mitsubishi Corp., own nearly one-third of the Proton, which is now Malaysia's biggest industrial enterprise.

They have taken hundreds of eager workers who grew up amid Malaysia's lush hill country and tea plantations, shipped them to Japan for six months and sent them back to lecture on quality circles and just-in-time manufacturing.

Taking a page from Japan's own post-World War II industrial history, Malaysian officials have set up a series of tax incentives and trade barriers that make buying a \$10,000 Proton the most affordable choice for the top slice of Malaysian consumers who buy cars.

Mitsubishi's network of auto suppliers, who know a sure bet when they see one, are setting up joint ventures with Malaysian companies.

As a result, two of every three cars sold in Malaysia last year were Protons. (The others tend to be small Japanese imports, primarily Toyotas and Nissans, and a few Mercedes.) And in true Japanese fashion, Malaysia barely got the hang of stamping body parts before it started exporting.

Already, more than 20,000 Protons, minus the flag on the hood, have been sold in Britain, once Malaysia's colonial ruler.

The buyers are not attracted to the Proton by luxury. The car is drawn from Mitsubishi designs that date from the mid-1980s, with seats that are a bit cramped and a roof that is a little too low. Rather, they like its relatively low price and its Japanese quality.

"Obviously, this is not the kind of industry we could build ourselves," said Rafidah Aziz, Malaysia's minister of international trade and industry. "Turning to the Japanese was really the natural choice."

The Japanese presence is most evident in Malaysia and in Thailand, Tokyo's main manufacturing outposts. The outskirts of Bangkok and Kuala Lumpur are dotted with factories producing Japanese-brand refrigerators, auto parts, television tubes and computer components.

Last year alone, Japan received approval from the Malaysian government for \$1.5 billion in manufacturing investments in Malaysia, seven times that of the United States. Taiwan invested even more, \$2.3 billion.

The results are beginning to show: Malaysia seems likely to overtake Japan soon as the world's No. 1 exporter of room air-conditioners, chiefly because the Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. is producing 800,000 cars a year here and plans to increase that level soon.

As Thai and Malaysian labor costs rise, Japanese businesses are scrambling for access to Indochina, especially poverty-stricken countries like Vietnam.

Though they complain that progress in Vietnam is often stop and go, Japanese trading houses are already positioning themselves to swap consumer goods for Vietnamese oil and timber.

"These markets look small, so America decides they are not worth the trouble," a senior executive of one of Japan's biggest trading houses said. "That's how you missed Thailand. And 10 years from now, there will be more Thailand."

In part, Japan has been successful in Southeast Asia because its companies are willing to tread lightly. Unlike many American competitors, the Japanese do not insist on majority ownership.

They seem less fazed by occasional political instability, shrugging their shoulders at the bloodless military coup in Thailand a week ago.

In most cases, they exert careful control by placing Japanese in the top management posts and carefully doing out technology.

The Proton is a prime example. When Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamad first approached Mitsubishi, he hoped the project would become an element of his long-range plans for a steady industrial buildup led by the country's Malay majority.

Although the Malays hold the political power in the country, the economic scene has long been dominated by the ethnic Chinese, who account for one-third of the population. So at first, Mitsubishi held back and let Mr. Mahathir put Malays in charge of the plant.

No sooner had Mitsubishi moved in the equipment — giant presses and the assembly line — than the project began to run aground. Production began in the middle of a recession, and for the first three years the plant turned out less than one-third of the 80,000 cars it was intended to build each year. Last year, it produced slightly more than 80,000, and in 1993 it hopes to turn out more than 120,000.

Thailand and Indonesia, highly protective of their own fledgling automobile industries, refused to import the Proton. Quality was mediocre, at best. Crucial parts had to be imported from Japan.

The factory itself was a mess. "It had all the right equipment," said one Malaysian supervisor, "and no one in charge who knew how to use it."

Eventually, Mr. Mahathir did just what Mitsubishi expected: He turned to them to provide management. "I think that even if we had been here from the start, we would have had big problems," said Kenji Iwabuchi, Proton's managing director, who is on loan from Mitsubishi Motors. "But the car was not yet of Japanese quality."

Mr. Iwabuchi and his team of Japanese managers started what he called the "burning market" a gathering at the plant at 8:30 A.M. to pore over the previous day's problems. Robots were installed to improve the quality of welding. Malaysian employees started to show up for Japanese-language classes.

H.K. Budget Aims To Fund Port Plan

HONG KONG — The government on Wednesday raised tobacco duties 200 percent and said it would tap bond markets under a new budget aimed to help finance Hong Kong's \$16 billion port and airport project.

Financial Secretary Sir Piers Jacobs said the tobacco-tax increase would add 1.9 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$244 million) to government revenue in the 1991-92 fiscal year, which starts April 1. The smokers' contribution will make up almost two-thirds of the total 3 billion dollars in extra revenue that is projected.

Total revenues are projected at 104.06 billion dollars, for a surplus of 1.26 billion dollars. The surplus appeared designed to appease Beijing, which has called the airport plan a British "conspiracy" to bankrupt Hong Kong before the colony reverts to Chinese rule in 1997.

Sir Piers said the government will curb spending and borrow on the international bond market in 1991-92, mainly because of the need to fund the project. He said the government would issue short-term bonds of between two and three years' maturity to help fund the airport.

A government official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, told reporters: "This borrowing would play a significant role in funding the new airport."

But the financial secretary gave no further estimate of how much the government would have to pay for the airport project. The government has estimated the entire project will cost 127 billion Hong Kong dollars at 1989 prices, but Beijing has attacked this as too high. It also wants a say on the airport, the first runway of which is due to be operating by 1997.

Sir Piers said the growth of public spending had to be curbed due to inflation, forecast to run at an average of 9.5 percent in 1991-92, compared with 9.8 percent in the current year.

Investor's Asia

Hong Kong Hang Seng	Singapore Straits Times	Tokyo Nikkei 225
3500	1800	27500
3000	1600	25000
2500	1400	22500
2000	1200	20000
1500	1000	17500
1000	800	15000
500	600	12500
0	400	10000
1990	1990	1990
1991	1991	1991
Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	3647.33
Singapore	Straits Times	1509.17
Sydney	All Ordinances	1413.40
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	25382.99
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	596.29
Bangkok	Book Club	709.61
Seoul	Composite Stock	676.37
Taipei	Weighted Price	4487.84
Manila	Composite	967.26
Jakarta	Stock Index	382.41
New Zealand	Barclays	1348.46
Bombay	National Index	620.04
		Prev. Close
		% Change
		+1.33
		+1.65
		+2.79
		+1.81
		+3.24
		+1.96
		+0.99
		-0.83
		+2.44
		+1.01
		+1.86
		0.00

U.S.-Made Japanese Cars Head for EC

TOKYO — Two Japanese automakers said Wednesday they are exporting some of their U.S.-made cars to Europe, just after the Japanese government urged moderation in exports to EC countries to avoid trade friction.

The first shipment of Honda Motor Co.'s U.S.-made Accord wagons for Europe is to leave Jacksonville, Florida, next week. The wagon, the first Honda car exclusively designed, engineered and manufactured in the United States, will be on sale in Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands and Switzerland by early April, said a Honda spokesman, Masaru Inoue.

The question of U.S.-made Japanese "transplants" remains a prickly issue in trade talks with the European Community, several of whose members impose quantitative limits on Japanese imports.

American Honda, which built 430,000 cars last year, is planning to export about 5,000 wagons to the six EC nations in 1991, Mr. Inoue said. And Nissan Keizai Shimbun, Japan's leading economic journal, said Honda would increase sales there to more than 10,000 by the mid-1990s.

On Tuesday, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said it had asked Japanese automakers not to export too many cars to EC nations.

The latest request followed a 7.5 percent increase in Japanese motor-vehicle shipments to the Community in January, compared with the previous January, MITI said. It said the shipments totaled 151,029 vehicles, including 138,172 passenger cars, up 13 percent from January, 1990.

Meanwhile, Mitsubishi Motors Corp. said it would start in April exporting some 1,200 U.S.-made Eclipse sports cars, a three-door model made only in the United States, to Switzerland, Austria and Sweden.

The Eclipse, manufactured by Diamond Star Motors Corp., a factory jointly established by Mitsubishi and Chrysler in Bloomington, Illinois, also is exported to Japan and sold at about 3 million yen (\$22,060), said a Mitsubishi spokesman, Junzo Ishino.

Honda's Mr. Inoue said the U.S.-manufactured cars were being shipped to EC nations because of demand for such cars there, and not to evade criticism of too many exports from Japan.

Makoto Iida of Nissan Motor Co., Japan's second-largest car maker, said MITI recently asked the company to export "more moderately than before" to the Community, and the company agreed.

NYSE

Wednesday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	52 Week High	Low	P.M. Close
120	110	3M	1.20	4.0	12.0	120	110	115.00
120	110	4M	1.20	4.0	12.0	120	110	115.00
120	110	5M	1.20	4.0	12.0	120	110	115.00
120	110	6M	1.20	4.0	12.0	120	110	115.00
120	110	7M	1.20	4.0	12.0	120	110	115.00
120	110	8M	1.20	4.0	12.0	120	110	115.00
120	110	9M	1.20	4.0	12.0	120	110	115.00
120	110	10M	1.20	4.0	12.0	120	110	115.00
120	110	11M	1.20	4.0	12.0	120	110	115.00
120	110	12M	1.20	4.0	12.0	120	110	115.00
120	110	13M	1.20	4.0	12.0	120	110	115.00
120	110	14M	1.20	4.0	12.0	120	110	115.00
120	110	15M	1.20	4.0	12.0	120	110	115.00
120	110	16M	1.20	4.0	12.0	120	110	115.00
120	110	17M	1.20	4.0	12.0	120	110	115.00
120	110	18M	1.20	4.0	12.0	120	110	115.00
120	110	19M	1.20	4.0	12.0	120	110	115.00
120	110	20M	1.20	4.0	12.0	120	110	115.00
120	110	21M	1.20	4.0	12.0	120	110	115.00
120	110	22M	1.20	4.0	12.0	120	110	115.00
120	110	23M	1.20	4.0	12.0	120	110	115.00
120	110	24M	1.20	4.0	12.0	120	110	115.00
120	110	25M	1.20	4.0	12.0	120	110	115.00
120	110	26M	1.20	4.0	12.0	120	110	115.00
120	110	27M	1.20	4.0	12.0	120	110	115.00
120	110	28M	1.20	4.0	12.0	120	110	115.00
120	110	29M	1.20	4.0	12.0	120	110	115.00
120	110	30M	1.20	4.0	12.0	120	110	115.00
120	110	31M	1.20	4.0	12.0	120	110	115.00
120	110	32M	1.20	4.0	12.0	120	110	115.00
120	110	33M	1.20	4.0	12.0	120	110	115.00
120	110	34M	1.20	4.0	12.0	120	110	115.00
120	110	35M	1.20	4.0	12.0	120	110	115.00
120	110	36M	1.20	4.0	12.0	120	110	115.00
120	110	37M	1.20	4.0	12.0	120	110	115.00
120	110	38M	1.20	4.0	12.0	120	110	115.00
120	110	39M	1.20	4.0	12.0	120	110	115.00
120	110	40M	1.20	4.0	12.0	120	110	115.00
120	110	41M	1.20	4.0	12.0	120	110	115.00
120	110	42M	1.20	4.0	12.0	120	110	115.00
120	110	43M	1.20	4.0	12.0	120	110	115.00
120	110	44M	1.20	4.0	12.0	120	110	115.00
120	110	45M	1.20	4.0	12.0	120	110	115.00
120	110	46M	1.20	4.0	12.0	120	110	115.00
120	110	47M	1.20	4.0	12.0	120	110	115.00
120	110	48M	1.20	4.0	12.0	120	110	115.00
120	110	49M	1.20	4.0	12.0	120	110	115.00
120	110	50M	1.20	4.0	12.0	120	110	115.00
120	110	51M	1.20	4.0	12.0	120	110	115.00
120	110	52M	1.20	4.0	12.0	120	110	115.00
120	110	53M	1.20	4.0	12.0	120	110	115.00
120	110	54M	1.20	4.0	12.0	120	110	115.00
120	110	55M	1.20	4.0	12.0	120	110	115.00
120	110	56M	1.20	4.0	12.0	120	110	115.00
120	110	57M	1.20	4.0	12.0	120	110	115.00
120	110	58M	1.20	4.0	12.0	120	110	115.00
120	110	59M	1.20	4.0	12.0	120	110	115.00
120	110	60M	1.20	4.0	12.0	120	110	115.00
120	110	61M	1.20	4.0	12.0	120	110	115.00
120	110	62M	1.20	4.0	12.0	120	110	115.00
120	110	63M	1.20	4.0	12.0	120	110	115.00

SPORTS

New Basketball League Formed With Teams in Estonia, Italy and U.S.

NEW YORK — A professional basketball league comprising teams from Estonia, Italy and the United States will begin play in November, the organizers said.

Franchises for the league, called the Global Basketball Association, have been formed by the Tallinn Kalev club in the Soviet republic of Estonia, by a sports management company in Italy and by groups in four U.S. cities, the league's commissioner, Mike Stoen, said Tuesday.

Green Bay Earns First NCAA Berth

The Associated Press

The Krumpholtz Rebels, the Bucks and the Hoosiers have a new colleague in the National Collegiate Athletic Association's national championship tournament: the Fighting Phoenix.

Wisconsin-Green Bay earned its first NCAA berth Tuesday night by beating Northern Illinois, 56-39, in the Mid-Continent Conference tournament final in Green Bay.

"When I came here, we were just a coffee break for the Packers fans," said Green Bay coach, Dick Bennett, who took over a struggling program six years ago. "Now we're a lunch break."

Townsend State and Creighton also won conference tournaments, raising the number of NCAA qualifiers to 12.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL

Townsend State beat Rider, 69-63, in the East Coast final and Creighton defeated Southwest Missouri State, 68-52, in the Missouri Valley final.

Green Bay (24-6) played a shaky first half and Tony Bennett, the coach's son and team's leading scorer, was 0-for-6 from the field and scoreless before intermission.

But Bennett led a 21-3 second-half run and finished with 14 points. The Fighting Phoenix made only one turnover as Northern Illinois (25-5), the regular-season champion, lost to them for the third time this season.

Missouri Valley: Duane Cole had seven points in a 23-7 run that began late in the first half as Creighton (25-7), the regular-season champion, won in St. Louis.

Bob Harnstad and Latrell Wright led 16 points each as Creighton won the league tournament for the second time in three years.

Southwest Missouri (21-11) made only 21 percent of its shots in the second half.

East Coast Conference: Towson State (19-10), playing at home in Towson, Maryland, won its second straight title on Devin Boyd's three-point play with just over a minute left.

Chuck Lightning followed with a steal and dunk with 45 seconds to go, giving Towson a 64-61 lead. Rider (14-16) resorted to 3-point tries on its next two possessions, but was unable to tie.

Alabama Drops Center

Robert Horry, the 6-foot, 9-inch (196-cm) junior center who helped Alabama win the Southeastern Conference tournament last two years, has been kicked off the team, The Associated Press reported from Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

Alabama's coach, Wimp Sanderson, said Tuesday that Horry had been taken off the team because of "an attitude that was not in the best interest of the program" and unspecified violations of team rules.

Bradley Coach Resigns

Stan Albeck, a former head coach in the NBA, resigned under pressure Tuesday from Bradley University, after his second straight 20-game losing season, United Press International reported from Peoria, Illinois.

The Braves went 11-20 in 1989-90 and 8-20 this season, but the school's athletic director, Ron Ferguson, said Albeck stepped aside voluntarily and was not dismissed.

In five seasons at his alma mater, Albeck compiled a 75-71 record. His most successful season came in 1977-78, when the team went 26-5 and gained the NCAA tournament.

Albeck coached the Chicago Bulls to a 30-52 record in 1985-86, when Michael Jordan missed 60 games with a broken foot, and was fired in May 1986. He also coached the New Jersey Nets (1983-85), the San Antonio Spurs (1980-83) and Cleveland Cavaliers (1979-80).



Spouting Lisbon's Caraca was upended by Herbert Mass but the Portuguese team gained a tie in the UEFA Cup quarterfinal in Bologna on defender Luisinho's goal in the 89th minute of the match.

NHL Trades Fly as Contenders Add Muscle

The Associated Press

With the Stanley Cup drawing near and the trading deadline at hand, several National Hockey League teams decided to get together with opponents.

The New York Rangers and St. Louis Blues each made deals Tuesday to add more muscle to their playoff push as teams dealt 39 players, four draft picks and five promises of future considerations in the first pre-deadline hours (See Scoreboard).

The fitness-oriented Rangers, leaders in the Patrick Division, got one of the NHL's best fighters, Joe Kocur, in a five-player deal with Detroit.

Marseille Holds AC Milan: To Champions' Cup Tie

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Olympique Marseille held defending champion AC Milan to a 1-1 draw in their first-leg game of the European Cup Champions' Cup quarterfinals in Milan Wednesday night, gaining a psychological edge for the return leg in France.

Randi Gullit, one of Milan's three Dutch stars, took advantage of a bad mistake by Marseille's defense and put the home team ahead in the 14th minute, kicking in from a few meters.

Jean-Pierre Papin, Marseille's flashy center-forward, tallied the equalizer in the 27th minute, exploiting a perfect pass from Chris Waddle, his British teammate. It was the first goal Milan has conceded at home in European competition since October 1988.

In another Champions' Cup surprise, FC Porto held Bayern Munich to a 1-1 draw in Munich.

The French team combined a tight defense with midfield pressing to bridge Milan's forwards while Papin and Abdele Padi threatened Milan's defense with fast actions.

The Italian team, which was playing without Franco Baresi, its injured sweeper, and Marco Van Basten, who was suspended, played below its standards and carried only a few dangerous attacks to the French net.

Bayern Munich 1, FC Porto 1: Bayern, playing with 10 men for two-thirds of the game and seeking to avenge its 2-1 defeat by the Portuguese in the 1987 final of the competition, created the first opportunity in the opening minute.

Olaf Thon connected on a corner cross from Roland Grahmmer, but his header grazed the post.

Thomas Bender put Bayern ahead in the 30th minute, after veteran captain and sweeper Klaus Augenthaler had been shown the red card. Domingos scored for Porto in the 65th.

Spartak Moscow 0, Real Madrid 0: In Moscow, Spartak Moscow outplayed Real Madrid for long periods but was thwarted by the Spanish champion's goalkeeper, Pedro Jaro.

Jaro, one of the few Real players to come to terms with the freezing temperatures and rock-hard field, made several excellent saves to give his team a good chance of reaching the semifinals.

Jaro made his best stop in the 85th minute, on a hard 15-meter shot by Dmitri Radchenko after the Spartak striker had outwitted the defense and appeared certain to score.

Red Star 3, Dynamo Dresden 0: The Yugoslavian champions' talented midfielders helped improve Dynamo Dresden in Belgrade.

In the 22nd minute, Robert Prosinecki opened the scoring on a 22-meter free kick. Dragisa Binić made it 2-0 after a solo run in the 43rd minute and in the 56th minute, Dejan Savicevic drilled the ball home from about 18 meters.

CUP WINNERS' CUP

Legia Warsaw 1, Sampdoria 0: Midfielder Dariusz Czykier scored on a short header moments before the end of the first half and the home team survived a furious last-half to win a first-leg quarterfinal.

Atlantico 1, Inter 0: In Bergamo, Italy, defenses prevailed on a rain-soaked field and the forwards of the two Italian sides had little opportunity to shine.

Brønby 1, Torpedo 0: In Copenhagen, Jens Madsen scored early in the second half when Bent Christensen, shooting from the left wing, hit the post. Madsen was there to ram home the ball on the rebound.

Roma 3, Anderlecht 0: In Rome, the Italian team scored once in the first half and added two in the second, taking advantage of two free kicks from the penalty area limit and of a fast counter-attack.

Roma's first goal came in the 44th minute when right winger Stefano Desideri shot a free kick. Defender Antonio Comi, a substitute for Manuel Gerolin, slightly diverted the ball past the Belgian goalie.

Rudi Voller scored Roma's second goal with a crafty free kick in the 73rd minute and Ruggiero Rizzitelli scored from eight meters in the 76th minute. (AP, Reuters)

SIDELINES

Gautier Breaks Record for BOC Leg

PUNTA DEL ESTE, Uruguay (AP) — Alain Gautier of France arrived Wednesday morning from Sydney, leaving out five days off the record for the third leg of the BOC Challenge round-the-world solo race.

Gautier's yacht, *Glennie II*, was first across the line, completing the 7,200-mile (11,600-kilometer) journey from Sydney in 31 days, 3 hours, 21 minutes, 14 seconds. That broke the record of 36 days, 17 hours, 46 minutes, 53 seconds set in 1987 by Philippe Jeantot of France.

The race report put David Adams of Australia in second place, 363 miles from Punta del Este, but said that Mike Plant of the United States was gaining on him.

Lokar May Play for Italian Pro Team

TRIESTE, Italy (AP) — Marco Lokar, who left Seton Hall University following a row over his refusal to wear an American flag on his uniform during the Gulf war, said Wednesday he may sign a professional contract with Stefanel Trieste of the Italian basketball league.

Lokar, who said he will make a decision this week, said that "if I decide to definitely join Stefanel, I may debut in the Italian league Sunday."

Stefanel, based in Lokar's hometown, is eighth in the Italian league standings and can gain in the playoffs for the national title.

Holmes Returning to Ring in April

NEW YORK (Combined Dispatches) — Larry Holmes, the heavyweight champion from 1978-85 who is 41 years to follow in the footsteps of that other former champ, George Foreman, will fight Tim (Doc) Anderson on April 7 in Hollywood, Florida, a spokesman said Wednesday.

It would be Holmes's first fight since he was knocked out in the fourth round of a title bout against Mike Tyson on Jan. 22, 1988.

Earlier, Holmes had said the heavyweight division is "wide open. There's no real threat out there after Foreman knocks out [Evander] Holyfield, which should take him three, four rounds." (AP, NYT)

For the Record

Grzegorz Filipowski, a Polish skater who lives and trains in the United States, has broken a leg in training for next week's World Figure Skating Championships in Munich, officials said Wednesday.

Pete Sampras, who at 19 is the youngest U.S. Open champion in history, withdrew Tuesday from the Newweek Champions Cup in California because of a calf muscle injury. It is the third tournament this year he has been forced out with an injury.

The U.S. Olympic athletics team will train in Narbonne, France, in preparation for the 1992 Games in Barcelona. The Athletics Congress announced Tuesday.

Sumner Butterick, the four-time defending champion, had a 2½-hour lead as the 1,163-mile Iditarod Trail Sled Dog Race neared its midpoint. (AP)

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Atlantic Division		W	L
Boston	41	14	29
Philadelphia	32	24	38
New York	27	29	43
Washington	22	34	48
Atlanta	19	37	51
New Jersey	17	40	54
Central Division			
Chicago	41	14	29
Indiana	32	24	38
St. Louis	27	29	43
Minnesota	22	34	48
Cleveland	19	37	51
Charlotte	17	40	54
Western Conference			
Pacific Division		W	L
Portland	41	14	29
Los Angeles	32	24	38
Phoenix	27	29	43
Golden State	22	34	48
Sacramento	19	37	51
Utah	17	40	54
Midwest Division			
San Antonio	32	24	38
Houston	27	29	43
Dallas	22	34	48
Memphis	19	37	51
Orlando	17	40	54
Denver	14	43	57

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

Denver	91	87	Utah
Portland	102	94	Los Angeles
Phoenix	102	94	Golden State
San Antonio	91	87	Houston
San Antonio	91	87	Houston
San Antonio	91	87	Houston

Major College Scores

Liberty 81, McNeese 60	Wake Forest 77, Wake Forest 77
Wake Forest 77, Wake Forest 77	Wake Forest 77, Wake Forest 77
Wake Forest 77, Wake Forest 77	Wake Forest 77, Wake Forest 77
Wake Forest 77, Wake Forest 77	Wake Forest 77, Wake Forest 77
Wake Forest 77, Wake Forest 77	Wake Forest 77, Wake Forest 77

TOURNAMENTS

EAST COAST CONFERENCE			
Championship		W	L
Towson St.	69	63	Rider
St. Louis	69	63	Rider
St. Louis	69	63	Rider
St. Louis	69	63	Rider
St. Louis	69	63	Rider

WISCONSIN VALLEY CONFERENCE

Championship			
Championship		W	L
Green Bay	56	39	Northern Illinois
Green Bay	56	39	Northern Illinois
Green Bay	56	39	Northern Illinois
Green Bay	56	39	Northern Illinois
Green Bay	56	39	Northern Illinois

MID-CONTINENT CONFERENCE

Championship			
Championship		W	L
Green Bay	56	39	Northern Illinois
Green Bay	56	39	Northern Illinois
Green Bay	56	39	Northern Illinois
Green Bay	56	39	Northern Illinois
Green Bay	56	39	Northern Illinois

TRANS AMERICA ATHL CONFERENCE

First Round			
First Round		W	L
Ark-Little Rock	70	Georgia Southern	65
Ark-Little Rock	70	Georgia Southern	65
Ark-Little Rock	70	Georgia Southern	65
Ark-Little Rock	70	Georgia Southern	65
Ark-Little Rock	70	Georgia Southern	65

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

WALEY CONFERENCE			
Pacific Division		W	L
N.Y. Rangers	34	22	12
Philadelphia	31	25	15
Edmonton	28	28	18
New Jersey	28	28	18
Washington	22	34	24
N.Y. Islanders	22	34	24
Atlantic Division			
Boston	34	22	12
Montreal	31	25	15
Buffalo	28	28	18
Quebec	22	34	24
Campbell Conference			
North Division		W	L
St. Louis	41	14	29
Chicago	32	24	38
Detroit	27	29	43
Minnesota	22	34	48
St. Louis	19	37	51
Smythe Division			
Los Angeles	39	29	24
Calgary	32	24	38
Edmonton	27	29	43
Winnipeg	22	34	48
Vancouver	19	37	51
San Jose	17	40	54

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

Philadelphia	3	1	Los Angeles
Philadelphia	3	1	Los Angeles
Philadelphia	3	1	Los Angeles
Philadelphia	3	1	Los Angeles
Philadelphia	3	1	Los Angeles

Major College Scores

Liberty 81, McNeese 60	Wake Forest 77, Wake Forest 77
Wake Forest 77, Wake Forest 77	Wake Forest 77, Wake Forest 77
Wake Forest 77, Wake Forest 77	Wake Forest 77, Wake Forest 77
Wake Forest 77, Wake Forest 77	Wake Forest 77, Wake Forest 77
Wake Forest 77, Wake Forest 77	Wake Forest 77, Wake Forest 77

TOURNAMENTS

EAST COAST CONFERENCE			
Championship		W	L
Towson St.	69	63	Rider
St. Louis	69	63	Rider
St. Louis	69	63	Rider
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St. Louis	69	63	Rider

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Championship			
Championship		W	L
Green Bay	56	39	Northern Illinois
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MID-CONTINENT CONFERENCE

Championship			
Championship		W	L
Green Bay	56	39	Northern Illinois
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TRANS AMERICA ATHL CONFERENCE

First Round			
First Round		W	L
Ark-Little Rock	70	Georgia Southern	65
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Ark-Little Rock	70	Georgia Southern	65
Ark-Little Rock	70	Georgia Southern	65
Ark-Little Rock	70	Georgia Southern	65

TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL

BALTIMORE — Signed to terms with John Mitchell, pitcher, on a one-year contract.

BOSTON — Agreed to terms with Tim Lincecum, pitcher, on a one-year contract.

CALIFORNIA — Agreed to terms with Jim Bouton, pitcher, on a one-year contract.

CHICAGO — Agreed to terms with Luis Salas, infielder, on a one-year contract.

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BASEBALL

PHILADELPHIA — Agreed to terms with Jeff Kline, pitcher, on a one-year contract.

TEXAS — Agreed to terms with Jeff Kline, pitcher, on a one-year contract.

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BASEBALL

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TEXAS — Agreed to terms with Jeff Kline, pitcher,

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